

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200407

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set	Items	Description
S1	45	AU='CRAGG A':AU='CRAGG A H M D' OR AU='CRAGG ANDREW H'
S2	24	AU='BRENNEMAN R'
S3	29	AU='ASHBY M'
S4	6	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	1490	HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS
S6	10800	PUNCTURE? ?
S7	12	S1:S3 AND S5 AND S6
S8	11	S7 NOT S4
S9	24512	SPONGE? ?
S10	5	S8 AND S9
S11	6	S8 NOT S10

4/26, TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014317879

WPI Acc No: 2002-138581/200218

Hydration method for sponge material, involves changing pressure within container between first pressure to second pressure after sponge is hydrated by introducing hydrating fluid into container

4/26, TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013870539

WPI Acc No: 2001-354751/200137

Device and method for determining a depth of an incision locates the blood vessel while impeding itself from entering the blood vessel

4/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013377569 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-549507/200050

Hemostat for punctured blood vessel, comprises introducer which includes staging chamber and delivery chamber, so that introducer performs compressing of sponge which is to be delivered to punctured site

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q (SUBQ-N); SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N); ASHBY M (ASHB-I);

BRENNEMAN R (BREN-I); CRAGG A H (CRAG-I); SING E C (SING-I)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A H ; SING E C ; CRAGG A M**

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200051499	A1	20000908	WO 2000US5973	A	20000306	200050 B
AU 200038703	A	20000921	AU 200038703	A	20000306	200065
US 6315753	B1	20011113	US 9871284	A	19980501	200173
			US 99263603	A	19990305	
EP 1158908	A1	20011205	EP 2000917781	A	20000306	200203
			WO 2000US5973	A	20000306	
US 20010056254	A1	20011227	US 9871284	A	19980501	200206
			US 99263603	A	19990305	
			US 2001922784	A	20010807	

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013352529 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-524468/200047

System for injecting a sponge into tissue for hemo stasis of a biopsy tract has an adaptor with a tapered lumen for hydrating and compressing a relatively large absorbable sponge

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N); ASHBY M (ASHB-I); BRENNEMAN R (BREN-I); CRAGG A H (CRAG-I)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A H**

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200047115	A1	20000817	WO 2000US3621	A	20000210	200047 B
US 6086607	A	20000711	US 9871670	A	19980501	200047
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
AU 200027595	A	20000829	AU 200027595	A	20000210	200062
US 6200328	B1	20010313	US 9871670	A	19980501	200120
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
			US 99334700	A	19990616	
US 20010041913	A1	20011115	US 9871670	A	19980501	200172
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
			US 99334700	A	19990616	
			US 2001805734	A	20010313	
EP 1156741	A1	20011128	EP 2000906028	A	20000210	200201
			WO 2000US3621	A	20000210	
US 20020016611	A1	20020207	US 9871670	A	19980501	200213
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
			US 2000613059	A	20000710	
			US 2001953395	A	20010914	
US 6440153	B2	20020827	US 9871670	A	19980501	200259
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
			US 2000613059	A	20000710	
			US 2001953395	A	20010914	
US 6447534	B2	20020910	US 9871670	A	19980501	200263
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
			US 99334700	A	19990616	
			US 2001805734	A	20010313	
JP 2002536105	W	20021029	JP 2000598069	A	20000210	200274
			WO 2000US3621	A	20000210	
US 6544236	B1	20030408	US 99247880	A	19990210	200327
			US 99334700	A	19990616	
			US 99159406	P	19991014	
			US 2000687590	A	20001013	
US 20030135237	A1	20030717	US 9871670	A	19980501	200348
			US 99247880	A	19990210	
			US 99334700	A	19990616	
			US 2000687590	A	20001013	
			US 2003354517	A	20030129	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99159406 P 19991014; US 99247880 A 19990210; US 99334700 A 19990616; US 9871670 A 19980501; US 2001805734 A 20010313; US 2000613059 A 20000710; US 2001953395 A 20010914; US 2000687590 A 20001013; US 2003354517 A 20030129

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200047115	A1	E	51	A61B-017/00	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
US 6086607 A 16 A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 9871670
AU 200027595 A A61B-017/00 Based on patent WO 200047115
US 6200328 B1 A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 9871670
CIP of application US 99247880
US 20010041913 A1 A61F-002/00 CIP of application US 9871670
CIP of application US 99247880
Cont of application US 99334700
CIP of patent US 6071301
CIP of patent US 6086607
Cont of patent US 6200328
EP 1156741 A1 E A61B-017/00 Based on patent WO 200047115
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 20020016611 A1 A61D-001/00 CIP of application US 9871670
Cont of application US 99247880
Cont of application US 2000613059
CIP of patent US 6071301
Cont of patent US 6086607
US 6440153 B2 A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 9871670
Cont of application US 99247880
Cont of application US 2000613059
CIP of patent US 6071301
Cont of patent US 6086607
US 6447534 B2 A61B-017/04 CIP of application US 9871670
CIP of application US 99247880
Cont of application US 99334700
CIP of patent US 6071301
CIP of patent US 6086607
Cont of patent US 6200328
JP 2002536105 W 61 A61B-017/12 Based on patent WO 200047115
US 6544236 B1 A61M-005/00 CIP of application US 99247880
Cont of application US 99334700
Provisional application US 99159406
CIP of patent US 6086607
Cont of patent US 6200328
US 20030135237 A1 A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 9871670
CIP of application US 99247880
Cont of application US 99334700
Cont of application US 2000687590
CIP of patent US 6071301
CIP of patent US 6086607
Cont of patent US 6200328
Cont of patent US 6544236

Abstract (Basic): WO 200047115 A1

NOVELTY - The system has an adaptor (12), and a syringe (14) is used for facilitating hemo stasis of a biopsy tract or other puncture wound by delivery of an absorbable sponge pledget in a hydrated state into the wound. The adaptor (12) has a tapered lumen for hydrating, and compressing the relatively large absorbable sponge for delivery of a small cannula (16). The system (10) may include various vent caps. The sponge pledget is formed from a sheet which is folded to make a larger cross sectional proximal end.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The sponge pledget proximal end has a cross section area of about 1.2 to 4 times the cross section area of the distal end of the lumen. The sponge pledget is delivered through a cannula positioned in the tissue access tract at a velocity E while withdrawing the cannula from the tissue at an velocity V to deposit the sponge pledget and to seal the tissue access tract. The velocity E is greater than or equal to the velocity V.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is given for a method of forming a sponge pledget for delivery to tissue.

USE - In percutaneous needle biopsy of solid organs, especially liver biopsy, to minimize or prevent bleeding.

ADVANTAGE - Permits delivery of the absorbable sponge to the biopsy tract in a simple and reliable manner.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a side cross section view of the loaded adaptor and syringe combination in preparation for connection to a biopsy needle.

adaptor (12)
syringe (14)
small cannula (16)
biopsy needle hub (28)
distal end (36)
pp; 51 DwgNo 6/27

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/00; A61B-017/04; A61B-017/08;
A61B-017/12; A61D-001/00; A61F-002/00; A61M-005/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/10; A61F-013/20;
A61M-005/32

4/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012851632 : **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-023464/200002

Hemostasis facilitating device for puncture of blood vessel wall in coronary angioplasty

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A H**

Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9956692	A1	19991111	WO 99US8904	A	19990423	200002 B
AU 9939658	A	19991123	AU 9939658	A	19990423	200016
US 6162192	A	20001219	US 9871284	A	19980501	200102
EP 1083855	A1	20010321	EP 99922724	A	19990423	200117
			WO 99US8904	A	19990423	
JP 2002513639	W	20020514	WO 99US8904	A	19990423	200236
			JP 2000546724	A	19990423	
AU 748773	B	20020613	AU 9939658	A	19990423	200251
AU 200238250	A	20020711	AU 9939658	A	19990423	200257 N
			AU 200238250	A	20020507	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9871284 A 19980501; AU 200238250 A 20020507

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9956692	A1	E	31	A61F-013/20	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN

CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9939658 A Based on patent WO 9956692

US 6162192 A A61F-013/20

EP 1083855 A1 E A61F-013/20 Based on patent WO 9956692

Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IT LI NL PT SE

JP 2002513639 W 34 A61F-013/00 Based on patent WO 9956692

AU 748773 B A61B-017/03 Previous Publ. patent AU 9939658

Based on patent WO 9956692

AU 200238250 A A61B-017/03 Div ex application AU 9939658

Div ex patent AU 748773

Abstract (Basic): WO 9956692 A1

NOVELTY - An introducer (12) has a large diameter staging chamber and a delivery chamber which are connected by tapered section. An absorbable sponge (40) is introduced in the staging chamber which is pushed and compressed in the delivery chamber by a syringe. A plunger (14) is inserted in the introducer and the sponge is pushed to seal the puncture in a blood vessel wall.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The length of the staging chamber is less than the delivery chamber provided with a rounded outer surface for inserting into the skin tissue, and stopping at the puncture. A through hole is formed to the plunger for passing a guide wire (26) and locating the sponge outside the puncture. A fitting (42) is provided to rear end of the introducer connecting the syringe which hydrates, pushes and compresses the sponge. The tapered section is provided for compressing, expanding or changing shape of the sponge. A depth indicator (52) is provided outside the introducer for locating the vessel wall depth. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the method for facilitating hemostasis of puncture in the blood vessel wall.

USE - For puncture of blood vessel wall of vein or artery in coronary angioplasty, angiography, atherectomy, stenting of arteries.

ADVANTAGE - Enables hemostasis without applying external pressure on skin. Facilitates locating of blood vessel wall by depth indicator of introducer. Enables stopping bleeding while guide wire is installed in vein, as it is surrounded by compressed sponge.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the side cross sectional view of punctured blood vessel with the pledget.

Introducer (12)

Plunger (14)

Guide wire (26)

Absorbable sponge (40)

Depth indicator (52)

Fitting (42)

pp; 31 DwgNo 7/12

Derwent Class: P31; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/03; A61F-013/00; A61F-013/20

4/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012841687 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-013519/200001

Hydrated absorbable sponge delivery system for percutaneous needle biopsy

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A H**

Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9956632	A1	19991111	WO 99US8907	A	19990423	200001 B
AU 9939659	A	19991123	AU 9939659	A	19990423	200016
US 6071301	A	20000606	US 9871670	A	19980501	200033
EP 1075219	A1	20010214	EP 99922725	A	19990423	200111
			WO 99US8907	A	19990423	
JP 2002513609	W	20020514	WO 99US8907	A	19990423	200236
			JP 2000546669	A	19990423	
US 6440151	B1	20020827	US 9871670	A	19980501	200259
			US 2000589036	A	20000606	
AU 751444	B	20020815	AU 9939659	A	19990423	200264

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9871670 A 19980501; US 2000589036 A 20000606

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9956632	A1	E	27	A61B-017/00	
Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
AU 9939659	A				Based on patent WO 9956632
US 6071301	A			A61B-017/08	
EP 1075219	A1	E		A61B-017/00	Based on patent WO 9956632
Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IT LI NL PT SE					
JP 2002513609	W		28	A61B-017/12	Based on patent WO 9956632
US 6440151	B1			A61B-017/04	Cont of application US 9871670 Cont of patent US 6071301
AU 751444	B			A61B-017/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 9939659 Based on patent WO 9956632

Abstract (Basic): WO 9956632 A1

NOVELTY - The assembly consists of an adapter (12) having a tapered lumen with a large diameter end and a small diameter end. The large diameter end is connected to a syringe (14) which injects fluid into the adapter to hydrate an absorbable sponge placed within the adapter. The hydrated sponge is delivered through a cannula such as a needle (16) which is connected to the small diameter end of the adapter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The tapered section between the ends of the adapter forms a funnel for kneading the hydrated sponge prior to injection through the needle. The lumen diameter at the small diameter end is equal to or less than the lumen diameter of the needle. The lumen diameter at the large diameter end is two or more times larger than that of the small diameter end. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method for delivering hydrated absorbable sponge.

USE - For closing a puncture wound made during a percutaneous needle biopsy of solid organs such as liver.

ADVANTAGE - The hydration enables easy compression of the sponge thereby allowing a large sized absorbable sponge to be used for closing the biopsy tract. The kneading of the absorbable sponge in the adapter causes the sponge to quickly conform to the shape of the biopsy tract and immediately begins to block blood flow.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows cross sectional side view of a hydrated absorbable sponge delivery system.

Adapter (12)

Syringe (14)

Needle (16)

pp; 27 DwgNo 6/10

Derwent Class: P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/00; A61B-017/04; A61B-017/08;
A61B-017/12

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-005/32

10/26, TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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013628053

WPI Acc No: 2001-112261/200112

Absorbable sponge with contrasting agent for marking body sites

10/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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015380030 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-440971/200341

Hemostasis device used in punctured wall of blood vessel has pusher inserted into introducer to eject compressed sponge pledget from delivery chamber of introducer into puncture site of blood vessel to seal puncture wall of blood vessel

Patent Assignee: ASHBY M (ASHB-I); BRENNEMAN R (BREN-I); CRAGG A M (CRAG-I); SING E C (SING-I)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A M; SING E C**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030088271	A1	20030508	US 9822784	A	19980212	200341 B
			US 2002319260	A	20021213	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9822784 A 19980212; US 2002319260 A 20021213

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20030088271	A1	27	A61B-017/08	Cont of application	US 9822784
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Abstract (Basic): US 20030088271 A1

NOVELTY - The **hemostasis** device has a introducer (12) having a tapered section between a staging chamber and a delivery for compressing a **sponge** pledget (40) to be delivered to the **puncture** site of the blood vessel (102) of a patient. A pusher (14) is inserted into the introducer to eject the **sponge** pledget from the delivery chamber into the **puncture** site to seal the **puncture** in the wall of the blood vessel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a super hydrating method for an absorbable **sponge** material to be delivered to **puncture** site of blood vessel to facilitate **hemostasis** ; and

(b) a **hemostasis** facilitating method in **puncture** site of blood vessel.

USE - For use in facilitating **hemostasis** to **punctured** wall of

blood vessel.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures hemostasis of **punctured** wall of blood vessel of patient through injection of **sponge** pledget to **puncture** site, without displacement of a guide wire extending from introducer.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the side cross-sectional view of **punctured** blood vessel with introducer and plunger positioned for delivery of pledget.

Introducer (12)

Pusher (14)

Sponge pledget (40)

Blood vessel (102)

pp; 27 DwgNo 6/38

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/08

10/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015380028 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-440969/200341

Hemostasis **promoting material delivering system for sealing puncture site of blood vessel, has introducer sheath inserted in blood vessel puncture to deliver hemostasis promoting material from syringe to puncture site via control tip**

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N)

Inventor: **ASHBY M**

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030088269	A1	20030508	US 20017204	A	20011108	200341 B
WO 200339627	A2	20030515	WO 2002US36070	A	20021107	200342

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 20017204 A 20011108

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20030088269	A1		31	A61B-017/08	
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WO 200339627	A2	E		A61M-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AU CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

Abstract (Basic): US 20030088269 A1

NOVELTY - An introducer sheath (10) is provided for insertion in a blood vessel **puncture** (108). A hydration chamber (12), which receives and hydrates a pledget of **hemostasis** promoting material (20), is connected to the proximal end of the introducer sheath and to a syringe (18). A control tip has a tube extending from the interior of the hydrate chamber through a chamber distal end beyond the end of the introducer sheath.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a blood vessel **puncture** location determination system for delivery of **hemostasis** promoting material; and

(b) a blood vessel **puncture** **hemostasis** promoting method.

USE - Applicable for sealing of **puncture** site of blood vessel through fluid-pressure delivery of **hemostasis** promoting material e.g. absorbable **lsponge** material.

ADVANTAGE - Enables delivery of **hemostasis** promoting material to

puncture site of blood vessel without possibility of injection of **hemostasis** promoting material to interior of blood vessel other than blood vessel **puncture** site, to facilitate **hemostasis** of **puncture** site.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the side cross-sectional view of blood vessel **puncture** site with **hemostasis** promoting material delivered to blood vessel **puncture** site by fluid pressure.

Introducer sheath (10)
Hydration chamber (12)
Syringe (18)
Pledget of **hemostasis** promoting material (20)
Blood vessel **puncture** (108)
pp; 31 DwgNo 19/21

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/08; A61M-000/00

10/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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014327569 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-148272/200219

A method of facilitating hemostasis of a blood vessel puncture , which also closes the site afterwards

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N); ASHBY M (ASHB-I); CRAGG A H (CRAG-I)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; CRAGG A H**

Number of Countries: 023 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200205865	A2	20020124	WO 2001US21978	A	20010711	200219 B
US 20020022822	A1	20020221	US 2000218431	P	20000714	200221
			US 2001904445	A	20010711	
AU 200173401	A	20020130	AU 200173401	A	20010711	200236

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000218431 P 20000714; US

2001904445 A 20010711

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200205865	A2	E	30	A61M-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AU CA JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE TR

US 20020022822	A1	A61M-031/00	Provisional application US 2000218431
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AU 200173401	A	A61M-000/00	Based on patent WO 200205865
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200205865 A2

NOVELTY - A method of facilitating **hemostasis** of a blood vessel **puncture** comprises (i) inserting a tubular device into a **puncture** in a blood vessel; (ii) providing a vessel closure system around the tubular device; (iii) introducing a **hemostasis** promoting material (30) into a space between the tubular device and the closure system; and (iv) delivering the hemostatic material adjacent to the **puncture** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a further method of facilitating **hemostasis** of a blood vessel **puncture** comprising inserting a procedural access sheath (20) through a tissue tract and into the **puncture** , providing a vessel closure system and performing a vascular procedure;

(b) and a system of facilitating **hemostasis** of a blood vessel **puncture** comprising a delivery cannula (10), a hemostatic promoting material, a proximal stop (40) and a pusher for delivering **sponge** material.

USE - A sheath-mounted arterial plug delivery device.

ADVANTAGE - The method can establish and maintain access to a **puncture** site, and closes the access site upon completion of the procedure. This avoids the problems associated with delayed closure and possible infection.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a perspective view of the delivery cannula positioned for delivery of a hemostatic promoting material.

delivery cannula; (10)
cannula proximal end; (12)
cannula distal end; (14)
access sheath; (20)
access sheath proximal end; (22)
access sheath distal end; (24)
coaxial hemostatic material space; (26)
hemostatic promoting material; (30)
annular proximal stop; (40)
proximal stop proximal end; (42)
proximal stop distal end; (44)
proximal flange. (46)
pp; 30 DwgNo 1a/4

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-000/00; A61M-031/00

.10/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014205860 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-026557/200203

Absorbable sponge delivery chamber and cannula for hemostasis of blood vessels has a chamber for sponge hydration with locking coupling to syringe and connection via smaller tube to delivery cannula

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N); ASHBY M (ASHB-I); LEE E (LEEE-I);
URQUIDI L R (URQU-I)

Inventor: **ASHBY M** ; LEE E; URQUIDI L R

Number of Countries: 097 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200187407	A1	20011122	WO 2001US15198	A	20010510	200203 B
AU 200163050	A	20011126	AU 200163050	A	20010510	200222
EP 1280580	A1	20030205	EP 2001937299	A	20010510	200310
			WO 2001US15198	A	20010510	
US 6540735	B1	20030401	US 2000570857	A	20000512	200324
US 20030120258	A1	20030626	US 2000570857	A	20000512	200343
			US 2003366752	A	20030214	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000570857 A 20000512; US
2003366752 A 20030214

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200187407 A1 E 38 A61M-037/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN

IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200163050 A A61M-037/00 Based on patent WO 200187407
EP 1280580 A1 E A61M-037/00 Based on patent WO 200187407
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
US 6540735 B1 A61M-025/00
US 20030120258 A1 A61M-025/00 Cont of application US 2000570857
Cont of patent US 6540735

Abstract (Basic): WO 200187407 A1

NOVELTY - The **sponge** preferably absorbable is placed in a chamber (14) that has one end tapered, is connected to a cannula (50) of smaller diameter than the chamber and has a coupling flange on its other end. The cannula includes a pusher (52) for delivery of the **sponge** after removal of the chamber. The chamber has a valve (120) at the cannula end that either vents from chamber to cannula or atmosphere. A connector (16) locks over the chamber flange and has a syringe fitting

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for

(a) The connector between syringe and chamber

(b) The hydration chamber

(c) The system including a valve that also cuts the **sponge**

USE - To control bleeding from blood vessels

ADVANTAGE - System allows over the wire delivery of hydrated absorbable **sponge** directly to the blood vessel **puncture** site and ensures correct positioning of the **sponge** to fully occlude the **puncture**. The chamber allows delivery of more absorbable **sponge** through a smaller tract by hydrating and compressing the **sponge**. The body absorbs **sponge** after use

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Perspective view of the front loader system for the **sponge**

Chamber (14)

Syringe connector (16)

Cannula (50)

Pusher (52)

Chamber valve (120)

pp; 38 DwgNo 14/30

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00; A61M-037/00

11/26, TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014998277

WPI Acc No: 2003-058792/200305

Method of sterilizing cross-linked gelatin composition used as hemostatic agents, involves exposing cross-linked gelatin composition to electron beam under preset conditions

11/26, TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012009924

WPI Acc No: 1998-426834/199836

Percutaneous haemostasis device - has shaft received in hollow tube with distal end that forms pair of grasping tongs

11/26, TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011224041

WPI Acc No: 1997-201966/199718

Device for promoting haemostasis in blood vessel puncture for sealing wounds of humans and animals - has catheter received within axial channel of introducer, elongate flexible locator member with distal portion extensible into interior of vessel, and expansible compression element

11/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014959517 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-020031/200301

Depth and puncture control apparatus for blood vessel hemostasis system, has vent tube, and control head on distal end of vent tube

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N)

Inventor: **ASHBY M ; CRAGG A ; LEE E; SING E C; URQUIDI L**

Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200294338	A2	20021128	WO 2002US11871	A	20020502	200301 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001859682 A 20010518

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200294338	A2	E	80 A61M-000/00	

Designated States (National): AU CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE TR

Abstract (Basic): WO 200294338 A2

NOVELTY - The apparatus comprises a vent tube including a tubular shaft; and a control head on the distal end of the vent tube shaft, the control head including a proximal end portion, a distal end portion having a distal port, and a central portion between the proximal end portion and the distal end portion, the control head including a lumen extending from the distal port to the vent tube shaft lumen. The control head proximal end portion is externally tapered.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) a method of positioning a pledget adjacent to the exterior surface of a blood vessel **puncture** site;

(b) a method of measuring the distance between an epidermal outer surface and the outer surface of a blood vessel.

USE - For inhibiting blood loss out a **puncture** site in a blood vessel wall and for indicating the location of a blood vessel, e.g. during introduction of instrumentation into a vein or artery e.g. during angiotherapy, atherectomy and other surgical procedures.

ADVANTAGE - When used together with a pledget delivery cannula and a pledget pusher, the control tip and the delivery catheter can both inhibit blood loss out the **puncture** site and inhibit the introduction of pledget material and tissue fragments into the blood vessel.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows two versions of a control tip, and enlarged cross-sectional view of a third version of a control tip.

pp; 80 DwgNo 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d/32

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-000/00

11/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012840905 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-012737/200001

Hemostasis **promotion method for perforation or puncture site in subcutaneous lumen**

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N)

Inventor: **BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A H**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5984950	A	19991116	US 96778045	A	19961223	200001 B
			US 98119268	A	19980720	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96778045 A 19961223; US 98119268 A 19980720

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5984950	A	12	A61B-017/00		Cont of application US 96778045 Cont of patent US 5782861

Abstract (Basic): US 5984950 A

NOVELTY - A long shaft (38) that has at least one opposed pair of resilient prongs (42) at front end is set over a guide wire (32) percutaneously introduced to vascular site (14) through a cannula. Tissue at the site is grasped with the prongs and is gathered to inhibit flow of blood from the site. An agent is delivered to the site to further inhibit flow of blood from the site.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The agent delivered is a **hemostasis** promoting agent, tissue adhesive or a coagulation accelerant. The agent is delivered to the site by withdrawing guide wire from the shaft and injecting the agent through a lumen of the shaft. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for percutaneous vascular **hemostasis** device .

USE - For perforation or **puncture** site in subcutaneous lumen.

ADVANTAGE - Since **hemostasis** device is relatively simple and inexpensive to manufacture, the device could be made disposable after single use to reduce risk of infection. The use of the device does not expose the blood stream to a foreign substance such as a plug or a coagulation accelerant or a tissue adhesive. The device is readily adapted for use in conjunction with electro cauterization or laser cauterization or with agents such as tissue adhesives and coagulation accelerants.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows side view of **hemostasis** device having its prongs positioned at vascular site.

Vascular site (14)

Guide wire (32)

Long shaft (38)

Resilient prongs (42)

pp; 12 DwgNo 3/12

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/00

11/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012314336 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-120442/199910

Apparatus and method for percutaneous sealing of a blood vessel puncture
- seals an arterial or venous puncture subsequent to surgery by
promoting in situ haemostasis .

Patent Assignee: SUB-Q INC (SUBQ-N); BRENNEMAN R (BREN-I); CRAGG A H
(CRAG-I)

Inventor: BRENNEMAN R ; CRAGG A H

Number of Countries: 084 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9902091	A1	19990121	WO 98US14080	A	19980707	199910 B
AU 9882933	A	19990208	AU 9882933	A	19980707	199924
EP 994673	A1	20000426	EP 98933237	A	19980707	200025
			WO 98US14080	A	19980707	
US 6071300	A	20000606	US 95528892	A	19950915	200033
			US 97888851	A	19970707	
AU 742269	B	20011220	AU 9882933	A	19980707	200208
US 6371974	B1	20020416	US 95528892	A	19950915	200232
			US 97888851	A	19970707	
			US 99365674	A	19990802	
US 20020156495	A1	20021024	US 95528892	A	19950915	200273
			US 97888851	A	19970707	
			US 99365674	A	19990802	
			US 2002107539	A	20020325	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97888851 A 19970707; US 95528892 A
19950915; US 99365674 A 19990802; US 2002107539 A 20020325

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9902091 A1 E 36 A61B-017/08

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9882933 A Based on patent WO 9902091

EP 994673 A1 E A61B-017/08 Based on patent WO 9902091

Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IT LI NL PT SE

US 6071300 A A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 95528892

CIP of patent US 5645566

AU 742269 B A61B-017/08 Previous Publ. patent AU 9882933

Based on patent WO 9902091

US 6371974 B1 A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 95528892

Div ex application US 97888851

CIP of patent US 5645566

Div ex patent US 6071300

US 20020156495 A1 A61B-017/08 CIP of application US 95528892

Div ex application US 97888851

Div ex application US 99365674

CIP of patent US 5645566

Div ex patent US 6071300
Div ex patent US 6371974

Abstract (Basic): WO 9902091 A

A device (10) for promoting **hemostasis** in a blood vessel **puncture** is used in conjunction with an introducer (12) through an incision (14). The device includes a catheter (32) with an inflatable balloon (42), and a locating balloon (50) or guide wire for the introducer. Alternative embodiments include a collapsible prong assembly or a foam pad element in place of the inflatable balloon (42), and a biocompatibly dissolvable locating tip element for the catheter (32). The tip may be made from materials selected from the group including methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, carbowax, gelatin, polylactic glycolic acids, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, polyproline, and polyethylene oxide. The devices are removed once **hemostasis** is achieved.

USE - For sealing wounds in blood vessels.

ADVANTAGE - Maintains pressure on a fatty tissue layer above the **puncture** site to reduce the risk of pseudo-aneurysm formation, and to promote natural closure of the **puncture** .

Dwg.1/9

Derwent Class: A96; P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/08

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Jan W05

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040129,UT=20040122

Set	Items	Description
S1	59	AU='CRAGG ANDREW':AU='CRAGG ANDREW HAROLD'
S2	55	AU='BRENNEMAN RODNEY':AU='BRENNEMAN RODNEY A'
S3	48	AU='ASHBY MARK':AU='ASHBY MARK P'
S4	12	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	4818	HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS
S6	81962	PUNCTUR? OR PERFORAT?
S7	271	S5(S)S6
S8	13	(S1:S3 AND S7) NOT S4

4/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

01282867

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING A DEPTH OF AN INCISION

4/6/8 (Item 2 from file: 349)

00787894 **Image available**

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING A DEPTH OF AN INCISION

4/3,AB,IC/7 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00940517

METHOD OF HYDRATING A SPONGE MATERIAL FOR DELIVERY TO A BODY

PROCEDE D'HYDRATATION D'UN MATERIAU SPONGIEUX DESTINE A ETRE ADMINISTRE A UN CORPS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SUB-Q INC, 1062-D Calle Negocio, San Clemente, CA 92673, US, US

(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

CRAGG Andrew H , 4502 Edina Boulevard, Edina, MN 55424, US, US

(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

1BRENNEMAN Rodney , 34002 Las Palmas Del Mar, San Juan Capistrano, CA

92675, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

ASHBY Mark , 10 Belcrest, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677, US, US (Residence), US

(Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

KREBS Robert E (et al) (agent), Thelen Reid & Priest LLP, P.O. Box

640640, San Jose, CA 95164-0640, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200274214 A1 20020926 (WO 0274214)

Application: WO 2002US5107 20020313 (PCT/WO US0205107)

Priority Application: US 2001810931 20010316

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 2001810931 20010316 (CON)

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: A61F-013/20

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 14387
English Abstract

A method of hydrating a sponge material for delivery to a body. The method includes the steps of placing a dry piece of sponge (40) in a container (12) at a first pressure. A hydrating fluid is then introduced into the container to hydrate the sponge. The pressure within the container is changed between the first pressure and a second pressure. At least a portion of the hydrating fluid is removed from the sponge, and the sponge is delivered to a bodily site.

8/6/6 (Item 3 from file: 349)

00955535

METHODS FOR STERILIZING CROSS-LINKED GELATIN COMPOSITIONS

8/6/7 (Item 4 from file: 349)

00872094 **Image available**

SHEATH-MOUNTED ARTERIAL PLUG DELIVERY DEVICE

8/6/10 (Item 7 from file: 349)

00765218 **Image available**

ABSORBABLE SPONGE WITH CONTRASTING AGENT

8/6/11 (Item 8 from file: 349)

00483733 **Image available**

PERCUTANEOUS HEMOSTATIC SUTURING DEVICE AND METHOD

8/6/12 (Item 9 from file: 349)

00471157 **Image available**

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PERCUTANEOUS SEALING OF BLOOD VESSEL PUNCTURES

8/6/13 (Item 10 from file: 349)

00369606 **Image available**

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PERCUTANEOUS SEALING OF BLOOD VESSEL PUNCTURES

8/3,AB,IC/9 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00780671

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING HEMOSTASIS OF A BIOPSY TRACT

DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDE FAVORISANT L'HEMOSTASE D'UNE VOIE DE BIOPSIE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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WHALEN Vaughn P, 22 Silverstand, Dana Point, CA 92629, US, US (Residence)

, US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

CHI SING Eduardo, 5 Terraza Del Mar, Dana Point, CA 92629, US, US

(Residence), MX (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

KREBS Robert E (et al) (agent), Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP, P.O.

Box 1404, Alexandria, VA 22313, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200113800 A1 20010301 (WO 0113800)

Application: WO 2000US21311 20000804 (PCT/WO US0021311)
Priority Application: US 99382160 19990824
Parent Application/Grant:
Related by Continuation to: US 99382160 19990824 (CON)
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61B-017/08
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 7905
English Abstract

A biopsy cannula (16), and a delivery catheter (90) are configured to deliver one or more of an absorbable sponge pledget (18) to a biopsy site after removal of one or more tissue samples from the site. A side port (94) of the delivery catheter (90) is arranged to deliver the pledget (18) through the side port of the biopsy cannula (16).

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jan W4
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/Jan W4
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2004/Jan W4
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Jan W4
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

Set	Items	Description
S1	350	AU='CRAGG A':AU='CRAGG A.H.' OR AU='CRAGG AH' OR AU='CRAGG ANDREW':AU='CRAGG ANDREW M'
S2	62	AU='BRENNEMAN R' OR AU='BRENNEMAN R A' OR AU='BRENNEMAN R.-A.' OR AU='BRENNEMAN RA' OR AU='BRENNEMAN RODNEY' OR AU='BRENNEMAN RODNEY A'
S3	262	AU='ASHBY M' OR AU='ASHBY M P' OR AU='ASHBY M.'
S4	26	AU='ASHBY MARK' OR AU='ASHBY MARK P'
S5	11	S1 AND S2 AND S3:S4
S6	4	RD (unique items)
S7	58919	HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS
S8	196932	PUNCTUR? OR PERFORAT?
S9	605308	VESSEL? ?
S10	235	S7 AND S8 AND S9
S11	4	(S1:S4 AND S10) NOT S5
S12	2	RD (unique items)
S13	15	S1:S3 AND S7
S14	3	S13 NOT (S5 OR S11)
S15	2	RD (unique items)
S16	43368	SPONGE? ?
S17	3	(S1:S4 AND S16) NOT (S5 OR S11 OR S14)
S18	2	RD (unique items)

6/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
0014467071 BIOSIS NO.: 200300435790
Method of hydrating a sponge material for delivery to a body
2003

6/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
0014258602 BIOSIS NO.: 200300217321
Device, system and method for improving delivery of hemostatic material
2003

6/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
0014205060 BIOSIS NO.: 200300163779
System and method for facilitating hemostasis of blood vessel punctures with absorbable sponge
AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew M (Reprint); Brenneman Rodney; Ashby Mark; Sing Eduardo Chi
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1268 (1): Mar. 4, 2003 2003
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A system for facilitating hemostasis of a puncture site in a blood vessel injects an absorbable sponge pledget in a hydrated state to a position at an exterior of the blood vessel puncture to

facilitate hemostasis. The system includes a tract dilator for locating the puncture, an **introducer**, and a pusher. The **introducer** includes a staging chamber for receiving the absorbent **sponge pledget** and a **delivery** chamber having a diameter smaller than a diameter of the staging chamber into which a hydrated **pledget** passes. The **pledget** is hydrated and **compressed** within the **introducer** and then ejected with the pusher to the **delivery** site to facilitate hemostasis of the **blood vessel** puncture. The system delivers the absorbable **sponge pledget** over a guidewire to ensure the proper positioning of the **pledget** over the puncture. The implanted absorbable **sponge** once delivered expands rapidly to fill the target site and is absorbed by the body over time.

6/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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0013964418 BIOSIS NO.: 200200557929

Device and method for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract

AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew H; Brennenman Rodney; Ashby Mark

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1262 (2): Sep. 10, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A system including an adaptor and a syringe is used for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract or other puncture wound by **delivery** of an absorbable **sponge** in a hydrated state into the wound. The adaptor includes a tapered lumen for hydrating and compressing the relatively large absorbable **sponge** for **delivery** through a relatively small cannula, such as a biopsy needle. The hydrated absorbable **sponge** is injected through the biopsy needle into the biopsy tract by fluid. Alternatively, the **sponge** may be delivered to the biopsy needle by injection of fluid and then delivered to the biopsy tract by a **plunger** or stylet. The system may also include a trail staging chamber for inspecting a condition of the **sponge** before **delivery**. The implanted absorbable **sponge** facilitates hemostasis at the biopsy site or other puncture wound and minimizes the chance of internal bleeding. The absorbable **sponge** material is absorbed by the body over time.

12/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)

0014247957 BIOSIS NO.: 200300206676

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0014247957 BIOSIS NO.: 200300206676

System and method for facilitating hemostasis of blood vessel punctures with absorbable sponge

AUTHOR: Ashby Mark (Reprint); Urquidi Luis R; Lee Eric

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Laguna Hills, CA, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1269 (1): Apr. 1, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A system for facilitating hemostasis of a puncture site in a **blood vessel** delivers an absorbable **sponge pledget** in a hydrated state to a position at an exterior of the **blood vessel** puncture to facilitate hemostasis. The system includes a staging chamber, a **delivery cannula**, and a pusher. The staging chamber is used for hydrating a **pledget** of absorbable **sponge**, **compressing** the **pledget**, and delivering the **pledget** to the **delivery cannula**. The staging chamber may include a valve for facilitating hydration and staging of the **pledget**. The **delivery cannula** and pusher are used to accurately place the **sponge pledget** outside the **blood vessel**. An easy loader connector may be used to facilitate loading the dry **pledget** into the staging chamber.

12/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)

0013700322 BIOSIS NO.: 200200293833

Apparatus and method for percutaneous sealing of blood vessel punctures
2002

15/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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0013529036 BIOSIS NO.: 200200122547

Percutaneous hemostasis device

AUTHOR: Cragg A H ; Brenneman R

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Edina, Minn., USAUSA**

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1212 (3): p2672 July 21, 1998 1998

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

15/7/2 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73: EMBASE

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03909059 EMBASE No: 1989078052

Non-surgical treatment of iliac artery rupture following angioplasty

Smith T.P.; Cragg A.H.

Department of Radiology, The University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics,
Iowa City, IA United States

Journal of Interventional Radiology (J. INTERVENT. RADIOL.) (United
Kingdom) 1989, 4/1 (16-18)

CODEN: JIRAE ISSN: 0268-0882

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Rupture of an iliac artery during percutaneous transluminal angioplasty is rare, but can be life threatening. When arterial rupture occurs, the site should be tamponaded with the angioplasty balloon and plans should be made for surgical repair of the artery. In most situations, operating room preparation time requires at least 30 to 60 minutes. Repeat angiography should be performed just prior to surgery since successful **hemostasis** at the rupture site may obviate surgery. We report the second case in the literature in which haemorrhage from such a rupture was successfully treated using angioplasty balloons thus preserving the successful angioplasty and avoiding surgical intervention without ever subjecting the

patient to undue risks.

18/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
05440305 87118902 PMID: 3809471
Safe splenoportography.

Mar 1987

18/6/2 (Item 1 from file: 5)
0013186924 BIOSIS NO.: 200100358763
Absorbable sponge with contrasting agent
2001

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jan W4
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/Jan W4
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2004/Jan W4
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Jan W4
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Jan W4
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Jan W4
File 6:NTIS 1964-2004/Feb W1
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Jan W3
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Dec
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Jan W4
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jan W2
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Jan

Set	Items	Description
S1	65751	SPONGE OR SPONGES OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY OR SPONGIA
S2	693812	INTRODUCER? ? OR INTUBATOR? ? OR DELIVERY
S3	4845	PLUNGER? ?
S4	373716	WOUND? ?
S5	612025	PUNCTURE?? OR PERFORATE? ? OR PERFORATION? ? OR RUPTUR?
S6	5410473	BLOOD()VESSEL? ? OR VEIN? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR ARTER- IAL OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR
S7	67711	VASCULATURE
S8	803891	COMPRESS? OR PLEDGET?
S9	3676455	PRESS???
S10	5	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S11	2	RD (unique items)
S12	1035	S1 AND S2:S3 NOT S10
S13	1035	(S1 AND S2:S3) NOT S10
S14	78	S8:S9 AND S13
S15	284	(S4 OR S6) AND S13
S16	22	S14 AND S15
S17	16	RD (unique items)
S18	16	Sort S17/ALL/PY,A

11/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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0013108021 BIOSIS NO.: 200100279860

**System and method for facilitating hemostasis of blood vessel punctures
with absorbable sponge**

AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew H; Brennenman Rodney; Ashby Mark

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Patents 1241 (3): Dec. 19, 2000 2000

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A system for facilitating hemostasis of a puncture site in a blood vessel injects an absorbable **sponge** pledget in a hydrated state at an exterior of the blood vessel puncture to facilitate hemostasis. The system includes a tract dilator for locating the puncture, an **introducer**, and a **plunger**. The **introducer** includes a staging chamber for receiving the absorbent **sponge** pledget and a **delivery** chamber having a diameter smaller than a diameter of the staging chamber into which a hydrated pledget passes. The pledget is hydrated and compressed within

the **introducer** and then ejected with the **plunger** to the **delivery** site to facilitate hemostasis of the blood vessel puncture. The system delivers the absorbable **sponge** pledget over a guidewire to ensure the proper positioning of the pledget over the puncture. The implanted absorbable **sponge** once delivered expands rapidly to fill the target site and is absorbed by the body over time.

18/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
06876735 91116844 PMID: 1990212
Enhancement of re-epithelialization with topical zinc oxide in porcine partial-thickness wounds .
Feb 1991

18/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 34)
04821857 Genuine Article#: UK215 Number of References: 71
Title: CURRENT CONCEPTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURED SKIN REPLACEMENTS (

18/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 73)
07241828 EMBASE No: 1998143158
Late removal of releasable sutures after trabeculectomy or combined trabeculectomy with cataract extraction supplemented with antifibrotics
1998

18/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)
09288256 21025585 PMID: 11152258
Effect of gentamicin-containing sponges on the healing of colonic anastomoses in a rat model of peritonitis.
Dec 2000

18/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
0012741056 BIOSIS NO.: 200000459369
Irradiation catheter with expandable source
2000

18/6/10 (Item 10 from file: 73)
11080524 EMBASE No: 2001097931
A new poly(ortho ester)-based drug delivery system as an adjunct treatment in filtering surgery
2001

18/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05067728 EMBASE No: 1992207944
Long-term results of trabeculectomy with collagen sponge implant containing low-dose antimetabolite
Herschler J.; Sherwood M.B.
Eye Clinic of Northern Wyoming, 350 S Brooks, Sheridan, WY 82801 United States
Ophthalmology (OPHTHALMOLOGY) (United States) 1992, 99/5 (666-671)
CODEN: OPHTD ISSN: 0161-6420
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
Eighteen eyes of 15 patients with uncontrolled glaucoma (neovascular, intracapsular aphakia, uveitic, previous filtration failure) at high risk for failure of standard filtration underwent trabeculectomy with

implantation of a purified collagen **sponge** containing 100 mug of antimetabolite (5- fluorouracil or bleomycin). Follow-up ranged from 3 months to 5 years. At the end of follow-up, 14 eyes (78%) had intraocular **pressure** below 21 mmHg and functional filtration blebs. No corneal toxicity was encountered at any time. Two patients (both successes) had partial or complete erosion of the collagen **sponge** . Although the differences were not statistically significant, patients receiving bleomycin had better success rates (8 of 9 versus 6 of 9) and lower intraocular **pressure** levels (11.88 mmHg versus 14.63 mmHg) than those receiving 5-fluorouracil. The collagen **sponge** implant demonstrates the clear advantages of drug **delivery** devices for the administration of antimetabolites after filtration surgery.

18/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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01949494 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 93A0852673 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Development of Bio-synthetic Wound Dressing with Drug Delivery Capability Composed of Polyurethane Membrane and Biological Spongy Material.

YASUTOMI YOSHIKI (1); NAKAKITA NOBUAKI (2); SHIOYA NOBUYUKI (3);

KUROYANAGI YOSHIMITSU (3)

(1) Naganoken Koseiren Hokushin General Hospital; (2) Yokohama Minami Kyosai Hospital; (3) Kitasato Univ., School of Medicine

Nessho(Japan Journal of Burn Injuries), 1993, VOL.19,NO.3, PAGE.102-116, FIG.35, TBL.7, REF.14

JOURNAL NUMBER: Y0271AAO ISSN NO: 0285-113X

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616-001-08 615.461/.466

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a bio-synthetic **wound** dressing with drug **delivery** capability. This medicated **wound** dressing is composed of a **spongy** mixture sheet of chitosane derivative-collagen, which is laminated with a gentamycin sulfate-impregnated polyurethane membrane. It has been proved in in vitro tests that this **wound** dressing is capable of suppressing bacterial growth and minimizing cellular damage. Furthermore, in animal tests with rats and rabbits, this **wound** dressing has proved useful as a covering on full-thickness and split-thickness skin defects. The evaluation of this **wound** dressing was conducted in 80 clinical cases including superficial second-degree burns, deep second-degree burns, donor sites, and **pressure** sore. In general, this **wound** dressing adhered firmly to the **wound** in the case of superficial second-degree burns, and it separated spontaneously from the reepithelialized surface. In the management of donor sites, this **wound** dressing did not need to be changed until it separated spontaneously from the reepithelialized surface. Of 80 patients treated with this **wound** dressing, 97% (31/32) with superficial second-degree burns and 97% (30/31) with donor sites were evated as achieving good or excellent results. (author abst.)

18/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08378459 Genuine Article#: 278UE Number of References: 15

Title: Endovascular AAA repair: Prevention of side branch endoleaks with

thrombogenic sponge

Author(s): Walker SR (REPRINT) ; Macierewicz J; Hopkinson BR
Corporate Source: QUEENS MED CTR, DEPT VASC & ENDOVASC SURG, E FLOOR, WEST
BOCK/NOTTINGHAM NG7 2UH//ENGLAND/ (REPRINT)
Journal: JOURNAL OF ENDOVASCULAR SURGERY, 1999, V6, N4 (NOV), P350-353
ISSN: 1074-6218 Publication date: 19991100
Publisher: JOURNAL ENDOVASCULAR SURGERY, C/O REBECCA BOWMAN, 1928 EAST
HIGHLAND #F104-605, PHOENIX, AZ 85016
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Purpose: To report a technique that might decrease the incidence of lumbar **artery** endoleaks following endovascular repair (EVR) of abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAAs).

Methods: Ninety-three patients (86 males, median age 72 years, range 56 to 88) undergoing EVR with the aortomonoiliac technique were entered into a study to detect and then occlude patent side branches before completion of the endografting procedure. Prior to deploying the iliac occluder, an aneurysmogram was performed to detect patent aortic side branches. If these side branches were found, an absorbable gelatin **sponge** was inserted into the aneurysm sac via the occluder **introducer** sheath. The patients were followed with contrast-enhanced spiral computed tomography (CT) at 1 week and 3, 6, and 12 months to detect the presence of endoleaks.

Results: Forty-eight (52%) patients demonstrated patent side branches that were occluded by the insertion of gelatin **sponges** into the aneurysm sac. The remaining 45 patients without evidence of side branch flow were untreated. Ten (10.7%) patients died in the perioperative period, and 15 (16.1%) primary endoleaks (13 proximal, 2 distal) were detected. This left 68 (73.1%) patients for follow-up, 33 (48.5%) of whom had patent branch vessels treated with the thrombogenic **sponge**. The median follow-up was 4 months (range 1 to 17), during which time no side branch endoleak was detected on surveillance CT scans in any of the 68 patients, which included all patients treated with the thrombogenic **sponge** technique and those in whom no patent side branches had been identified.

Conclusions: We have demonstrated a safe and reliable method of preventing lumbar **artery** endoleaks following endovascular AAA repair.

18/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09485970 21262273 PMID: 11368532

A novel method of studying wound healing.

Efron D T; Most D; Shi H P; Tantry U S; Barbul A
Department of Surgery, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Maryland 21215, USA.
Journal of surgical research (United States) Jun 1 2001, 98 (1)
p16-20, ISSN 0022-4804 Journal Code: 0376340

Contract/Grant No.: GM54566; GM; NIGMS; T32 DK07713-03; DK; NIDDK

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

In order to study **wound** healing, it is often necessary to administer various **wound** -active substances by the systemic route. It is unclear whether the observed effects are the result of local or systemic influence of the agent administered. Furthermore, high systemic doses are often required to achieve activity at the **wound** level. Direct intrawound

administration of substances is traumatic and disruptive to the fragile wound environment and increases the risk of infection. We devised a system for continuous atraumatic delivery of substances directly to subcutaneously implanted polyvinyl alcohol sponges, an adaptation of a well-established model of wound healing. Sponge-catheter constructs were fashioned by feeding identical lengths of silicone catheters through two 40-mg sponge disks (on edge). The distal sponge was fixed 0.5 cm from the distal, ligated end of the catheter and centered over two 1-mm holes in the catheter tubing. The proximal sponge was fixed over nonperforated catheter with its edge 2 cm proximal from the close edge of the distal sponge. Each construct was connected to a mini-osmotic pump (infusion rate 1 microl/h) loaded with an appropriate infusate and inserted subcutaneously on the dorsum of anesthetized male Sprague-Dawley rats. Hydroxyproline (OHP) content of sponges, a measure of collagen deposition, was determined at 7 days postwounding. Infusion of India ink confirmed selective delivery to the distal sponge. Saline infusion alone significantly elevated OHP content compared to noninfused sponges (450 +/- 43 vs 328 +/- 36 microg OHP/100 mg sponge, $P < 0.05$). Infusion of S-methylisothiourea (a selective iNOS inhibitor, 84 microg/sponge/24 h) successfully inhibited NO production (35.9 +/- 3.1 vs 49.6 +/- 3.6 microM, $P < 0.05$) and decreased sponge OHP content (385 +/- 60 vs 568 +/- 70 microg OHP/100 mg sponge, $P < 0.05$) without the toxic side effect (i.e., weight loss) seen with systemic administration. Infusion of an adenoviral solution containing mouse iNOS cDNA resulted in successful transduction of wound cells demonstrating the ability to deliver genes to a healing wound model. The data demonstrate that manipulation of wound physiology is possible by local delivery of low doses of wound-active compounds to the wound site. This promises to be a powerful tool for the study of both normal and impaired wound healing. Copyright 2001 Academic Press.

Record Date Created: 20010522

Record Date Completed: 20010628

18/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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05207815 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 02A0464569 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Spontaneous Liver Hematoma and a Hepatic Rupture in HELLP Syndrome: Report of Two Cases.

ALDEMIR M (1); BAC B (1); TACYILDIZ I (1); YAGMUR Y (1); KELES C (1)

(1) Dicle Univ., Diyarbakir, Tur

Surg Today, 2002, VOL.32,NO.5, PAGE.450-453, FIG.1, REF.23

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0754ABS ISSN NO: 0941-1291

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 618.1/.2-03 616.3-006 616-006-089

LANGUAGE: English COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Subcapsular liver hematomas and ruptures are unusual fatal complications of HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets) syndrome (HS). We present two cases of a spontaneous rupture of subcapsular liver hematoma occurring in HS and review the literature on this subjects. One case demonstrated a secondary rupture of a subcapsular liver hematoma due to HS in one patient and HS associated with preeclampsia in another. The defects were on the medial and lateral sectors of the left lobe in one patient and on the medial

sector of the right lobe in the other patient. In case 1 deep mattress sutures and omentoplasty were performed, and in the other case a defective area was closed with an **absorbable gelatin sponge with a hemostatic effect**. In addition, the liver was compressed by abdominal towels. A high index of suspicion and immediate recognition are keys to proper diagnosis and management of affected patients. The multidisciplinary approach to the management of these patients led to a remarkable decrease in the mortality rates. Less aggressive treatment is preferable to aggressive intervention such as a hepatic resection in such patients with coagulopathy. (author abst.)

18/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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0013940533 BIOSIS NO.: 200200534044

Device and method for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract

AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew H; Brenneman Rodney; Ashby Mark

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1261 (4): Aug. 27, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A system including an adaptor and a syringe is used for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract or other **puncture wound** by injection of an **absorbable sponge** in a hydrated state into the wound. The adaptor includes a tapered lumen for hydrating and compressing the relatively large absorbable **sponge** for delivery through a relatively small cannula, such as a biopsy needle. The hydrated **absorbable sponge** is injected through the biopsy needle into the biopsy tract by fluid. The implanted **absorbable sponge** facilitates **hemostasis** at the biopsy site or other **puncture wound** and minimizes the chance of internal bleeding. The **absorbable sponge** material is absorbed by the body over time.

18/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

11869206 Genuine Article#: 704JJ Number of References: 57

Title: **Periodontal repair in dogs: space-providing ePTFE devices increase rhBMP-2/ACS-induced bone formation**

Author(s): Wikesjo UME (REPRINT) ; Xiropaidis AV; Thomson RC; Cook AD; Selvig KA; Hardwick WR

Corporate Source: Temple Univ, Sch Dent, Dept Periodontol, Lab Appl

Periodontal & Craniofacial Regenerat, 3223 N Broad

St/Philadelphia//PA/19140 (REPRINT); Temple Univ, Sch Dent, Dept

Periodontol, Lab Appl Periodontal & Craniofacial

Regenerat, Philadelphia//PA/19140; WL Gore & Assoc Inc, Med Prod Div, Res

& Dev, Flagstaff//AZ/; Univ Bergen, Sch Dent, Dept Dent

Res, Bergen//Norway/

Journal: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY, 2003, V30, N8 (AUG), P715-725

ISSN: 0303-6979 Publication date: 20030800

Publisher: BLACKWELL MUNKSGAARD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Background: Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2

(rhBMP-2) technologies have been shown to enhance alveolar bone formation significantly. Biomaterial (carrier) limitations, however, have restricted their biologic potential for indications where **compressive** forces may limit the volume of bone formed. The objective of this proof-of-principle study was to evaluate the potential of a space-providing, macroporous ePTFE device to define rhBMP-2-induced alveolar bone formation using a discriminating onlay defect model.

Methods: Routine, critical size, 5-6 mm, supra-alveolar, periodontal defects were created around the third and fourth mandibular premolar teeth in four young adult Hound Labrador mongrel dogs. All jaw quadrants received rhBMP-2 (0.4 mg) in an absorbable collagen **sponge** (ACS) carrier. Contralateral jaw quadrants in subsequent animals were randomly assigned to receive additionally the dome-shaped, macroporous ePTFE device over the rhBMP-2/ACS implant or no additional treatment. The gingival flaps were advanced to cover the ePTFE device and teeth, and sutured. Animals were scheduled for euthanasia to provide for histologic observations of healing at 8 weeks postsurgery.

Results: Healing was uneventful without device exposures. New bone formation averaged (\pm SD) 4.7 \pm 0.2 mm (98%) and 4.5 \pm 0.4 mm (94%) of the defect height, respectively, for jaw quadrants receiving rhBMP-2/ACS with the ePTFE device or rhBMP-2/ACS alone ($p > 0.05$). In contrast, the regenerated bone area was significantly enhanced in jaw quadrants receiving rhBMP-2/ACS with the ePTFE device compared to rhBMP-2/ACS alone (9.3 \pm 2.7 versus 5.1 \pm 1.1 mm²; $p < 0.05$). Cementum formation was similar for both treatment groups. Ankylosis compromised periodontal regeneration in all sites.

Conclusions: The results suggest that the novel space-providing, macroporous ePTFE device appears suitable as a template to define rhBMP-2/ACS-induced alveolar bone formation.

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Jan 30
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Feb 02
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Feb 02
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Feb 02
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2004/Jan W4
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Feb 02
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2004/Feb W1
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Feb 02

Set	Items	Description
S1	41403	SPONGE OR SPONGES OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY OR SPONGIA
S2	2048558	INTRODUCER? ? OR INTUBATOR? ? OR DELIVERY
S3	6617	PLUNGER? ?
S4	252635	WOUND? ?
S5	103437	PUNCTURE?? OR PERFORATE? ? OR PERFORATION? ? OR RUPTUR?
S6	339358	BLOOD()VESSEL? ? OR VEIN? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR ARTER- IAL OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR
S7	5470	VASCULATURE
S8	429997	COMPRESS? OR PLEDGET?
S9	6694908	PRESS???
S10	0	S1(S)S2(S)S3
S11	642	S1(S)S2:S3
S12	30	S11(S)S8:S9
S13	7	S12(S) (S4 OR S6)
S14	6	RD (unique items)
S15	6	Sort S14/ALL/PD,A
S16	120	S11(S) (S4 OR S6) NOT S13
S17	0	S16(S)S8
S18	1958883	PRESSURE
S19	0	S16(S)S18
S20	21	S11(S) (S8 OR S18)
S21	15	S20 NOT S13
S22	14	RD (unique items)
S23	14	Sort S22/ALL/PD,A
S24	13	S1(S)S3
S25	10	S24 NOT (S13 OR S20)
S26	9	RD (unique items)
S27	9	Sort S26/ALL/PD,A

15/8/1 (Item 1 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01177705 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09040957

Histological features of uteroplacental vessels in normal and hypertensive patients in relation to birthweight.

1989

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table; graph

DESCRIPTORS: Preeclampsia--Complications; Maternal-fetal exchange--Analysis
; Birth weight, Low--Causes of; Fetus--Growth retardation; Placenta--
Blood vessels; Hypertension in pregnancy--Development and progression

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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01280638 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11139198

Spontaneous rupture of liver during pregnancy: current therapy.

Smith, Leon G., Jr.; Moise, Kenneth J., Jr.; Dildy, Gary A., III;
Carpenter, Robert J., Jr.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, v77, n2, p171(5)
Feb, 1991
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0029-7844 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
ABSTRACT: Liver rupture is a complication of severe pregnancy-induced
hypertension (high blood **pressure**) that is associated with a high rate of
maternal illness and death. In one review...
...before surgery in all but one case. Four patients were treated with
packing (filling a **wound** with gauze **sponges** or other materials) and
drainage of the **wound** , while three underwent lobectomy (removal of the
affected liver lobe). Those treated with packing and...
...drainage over lobectomy. A stepwise approach is presented for managing
liver rupture during pregnancy. Cesarean **delivery** is recommended for
these patients. Lobectomy is appropriate only if life-threatening
hemorrhage cannot be...

23/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 160)

DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01819697

**Sterling microsphere R&D/licensing agreement with Advanced Polymer Systems
covers topical controlled-release OTC products in eight categories**

FDC Reports Pink Sheet November 30, 1987 p. 5,6
ISSN: 0734-6514

... Polymer Systems (Redwood, CA) has awarded Sterling Drug rights to
OTC products developed using Microsphere **delivery** technology. In the
patented polymeric **delivery** system, chains of monomers are formulated
into microscopic spheres that behave like **sponges** . Active ingredients
entrapped in the spheres can be released over time or in response to
various commands (e.g., temperature, **pressure** , wetness) by altering size,
resiliency, pore volume and other characteristics of the microsphere. The
recent...

23/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
04519762 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08539973 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Minimally invasive endometrial sampling.

Graber, Richard
Patient Care, v24, n3, p206(3)
Feb 15, 1990

ISSN: 0031-305X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1058 LINE COUNT: 00084

... diameter, semiflexible polyethylene sampler is inserted through the
cervix to the uterine fundus. When negative **pressure** is created in the
curet lumen, rotation against the endometrial wall extracts the tissue.
Indications...

...speculum * Povidone/iodine solution (Betadine) * Bowl for
povidone/iodine solution containing cotton balls or gauze **sponges** * Long
ring forceps * Sterile cervical tenaculum * Uterine sound * Endometrial
suction curet * 1% lidocaine HCl Xylocaine...

...tenaculum while you hold the sheath steady with one hand and rapidly
withdraw the internal **plunger** with your other hand (see Figure 2). This
creates negative **pressure** inside the curet, aspirating tissue into the

open curet hole near the fundus. 8. With the **plunger** pulled to its full length, gently twirl or rotate the curet in your fingers as...
...the curet toward the cervical canal, and note tissue moving into the sheath toward the **plunger**. Note: Do not allow the curet hole in the tip to emerge outside the uterine...
...inside of the sheath (see Figure 3). 10. When the sheath is full to the **plunger** or when no further tissue moves after several passes, withdraw the curet with the **plunger** still fully retracted, and cut off the distal tip just proximal to the curet opening. 11. Grasp the **plunger**, and push it toward the cut-off end, expelling the sample into the formalin bottle...

23/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06170754 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12872303 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Every Step takes leap into microscopic sponges. (new foot deodorant from Premier Inc. uses On Demand Microsponge delivery system)

Gannon, Kathi

Drug Topics, v136, n21, p46(2)

Nov 9, 1992

ISSN: 0012-6616 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 468 LINE COUNT: 00038

The technology, called the On Demand Microsponge **delivery** system, was developed by Advanced Polymer Systems, Redwood City, Calif. "Envision a kitchen **sponge** in microscopic form," said Barry Goodridge, marketing manager, Premier. A group of these synthetic, polymer...

...ingredients that have been entrapped are then released into the body through some sort of **pressure**, such as heat, friction, or moisture, Goodridge explained.

Because the ingredients in a microscopic sponge...

23/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07539238 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15768877 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Enhancing skin penetration of actives with the vehicle.

Zatz, Joel L.

Cosmetics and Toiletries, v109, n9, p27(6)

Sept, 1994

ISSN: 0361-4387 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 3425 LINE COUNT: 00297

... have potential as rate-controlling systems. One example is vesicle dispersions. Another group of new **delivery** systems makes use of polymeric microparticles. Compounds are released by different mechanisms, depending on the...

...or via pores. Some systems release significant quantities at one time by wall rupture or **compression** of **sponge**-like particles.

Microparticle systems facilitate application of liquids and greasy semisolids. Certain polymer particles can...

23/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 9)

DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)

(c) 2004 Resp. DB Svcs. All rts. reserv.

1635576 Supplier Number: 01635576 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Johnson & Johnson: Part 3

(Johnson & Johnson's 1995 R&D expenditure totaled \$1.63 bil)

Med Ad News, v 15, n 9, p 84

September 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 0745-0907 (United States)

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 1612

TEXT:

...the partial onset of epileptic seizures. The product was approved in the United Kingdom. Tretinoin **sponge**, a new formulation of the active ingredient in Retin-A, is awaiting approval for the...

...III trials for healing diabetic skin ulcers. The product is in Phase II studies for **pressure** ulcers. Pramlitide (AC137) is in Phase III clinical trials for Type I and Type II...

27/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01869000 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57558950

Gelatin sponge plug to seal fetoscopy port sites: technique in ovine and primate models.

Luks, Francois I.; Deprest, Jan A.; Peers, Koen H.E.; Steegers, Eric A.P.; Wildt, Bas van der

American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 181, 4, 995(2)

Oct, 1999

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0002-9378

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

ABSTRACT: Gelatin **sponges** can be used to plug up holes in the uterus and fetal membranes after fetal surgery. The **sponge** is placed inside the surgical instrument and is kept in the hole by a **plunger** as the instrument is withdrawn. Surgeons sometimes operate on the fetus to correct certain abnormalities.

27/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01875801 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57746098 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Peer Education Programs in Corrections: Curriculum, Implementation, and Nursing Interventions.

Dubik-Unruh, Sara

Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, 10, 6, 53

Nov, 1999

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 1055-3290

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 7330 LINE COUNT: 00592

... cut on a bias (for the needle), and a handle from a detergent-dispensing dishwashing **sponge** (for the **plunger** and gasket). This resulted in a fairly representative oversize syringe, to which I matched a bent serving spoon for a cooker, half of the dishwashing **sponge** for the cotton or filter, and a couple of oversized paper cups for the bleach...

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/Jan W4
Set Items Description
S1 5 (HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS) AND (SPONGE OR SPONGEY OR SPON-
GY) AND PLUNGER? ?
S2 5 (HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS) AND (SPONGE OR SPONGEY OR SPON-
GY) AND PLUNGER? ?
S3 518 AU=CRAGG ?
S4 0 S2 NOT S3

2/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
0013940535 BIOSIS NO.: 200200534046
Device and method for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract
AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew H; Brenneman Rodney; Ashby Mark
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1261 (4): Aug. 27, 2002 2002
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A system including an adaptor and a syringe is used for
facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract or other puncture wound by
delivery of an absorbable sponge in a hydrated state into the wound. The
adaptor includes a tapered lumen for hydrating and compressing the
relatively large absorbable sponge for delivery through a relatively
small cannula, such as a biopsy needle. The hydrated absorbable sponge is
injected through the biopsy needle into the biopsy tract by fluid.
Alternatively, the sponge may be delivered to the biopsy needle by
injection of fluid and then delivered to the biopsy tract by a plunger or
stylet. The implanted absorbable sponge facilitates hemostasis at the
biopsy site or other puncture wound and minimizes the chance of internal
bleeding. The absorbable sponge material is absorbed by the body over
time.

2/7/2

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
0013230053 BIOSIS NO.: 200100401892
Device and method for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract
AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew H (Reprint); Brenneman Rodney; Ashby Mark
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Endina, MN, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1244 (2): Mar. 13, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A system including an adaptor and a syringe is used for
facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract or other puncture wound by
delivery of an absorbable sponge in a hydrated state into the wound. The
adaptor includes a tapered lumen for hydrating and compressing the
relatively large absorbable sponge for delivery through a relatively
small cannula, such as a biopsy needle. The hydrated absorbable sponge is

injected through the biopsy needle into the biopsy tract by fluid. Alternatively, the sponge may be delivered to the biopsy needle by injection of fluid and then delivered to the biopsy tract by a plunger or stylet. The system may also include a trail staging chamber for inspecting a condition of the sponge before delivery. The implanted absorbable sponge facilitates hemostasis at the biopsy site or other puncture wound and minimizes the chance of internal bleeding. The absorbable sponge material is absorbed by the body over time.

2/7/3

DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0012996676 BIOSIS NO.: 200100168515

Device and method for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract

AUTHOR: Cragg Andrew H; Brenneman Rodney; Ashby Mark

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1236 (2): July 11, 2000 2000

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A system including an adaptor and a syringe is used for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract or other puncture wound by delivery of an absorbable sponge in a hydrated state into the wound. The adaptor includes a tapered lumen for hydrating and compressing the relatively large absorbable sponge for delivery through a relatively small cannula, such as a biopsy needle. The hydrated absorbable sponge is injected through the biopsy needle into the biopsy tract by fluid. Alternatively, the sponge may be delivered to the biopsy needle by injection of fluid and then delivered to the biopsy tract by a plunger or stylet. The implanted absorbable sponge facilitates hemostasis at the biopsy site or other puncture wound and minimizes the chance of internal bleeding. The absorbable sponge material is absorbed by the body over time.

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Feb 02

Set	Items	Description
S1	2	(HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS) AND (SPONGE OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY) AND PLUNGER? ?
S2	2	RD (unique items)

2/3,K/1

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10433317 Supplier Number: 96292771 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

How to use fibrin sealants for urologic applications: biodegradable fibrin glue may promote angiogenesis and local tissue growth. (Hands On).

Sundaram, Chandru P.

Urology Times, v30, n12, p24

Dec, 2002

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 1764

... system (Baxter), which consists of a clip for two identical disposable syringes with a common **plunger**, allowing equal volumes of the two components to be injected through a joining piece before...be completed within 4 hours of reconstitution.

Urology applications

Fibrin glue is FDA approved for **hemostasis** during cardiac surgery and splenic injuries, and for colonic sealing. It has also been widely used for several indications in urology, primarily for **hemostasis** and/or as a tissue adhesive (J Urol 2002; 167:1218-25). Fibrin sealant is...the collecting system. Fibrin glue can also be used in conjunction with a collagen hemostatic **sponge** (Helistat, Integra Life Sciences Corp., Plainsboro, NJ).

Fibrin has also been used to assist with...a combination of collagen-derived particles and topical thrombin, has been used to assist with **hemostasis** in vascular surgery. It cannot be used as a tissue adhesive but may work to assist with **hemostasis** with actively bleeding tissue and has a preparation time of only 2 minutes (Ann Vasc...in animal studies.

RELATED ARTICLE: The glue that binds: applications in urology.

* Partial nephrectomy (for **hemostasis**)

* Pyeloplasty and ureteral surgery (for tissue sealing when used with sutures)

* Selected urinary fistula closure...

2/3,K/2

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

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09720852 Supplier Number: 84878241 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

How to perform testicular aspiration in the office : TESA may be used for diagnostic and/or therapeutic indications in patients with azoospermia.

Naughton, Cathy K.; Andriole, Gerald L.

Urology Times, v30, n2, p33

Feb, 2002

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 1416

... elevating the testis. The scrotal skin behind the testis may be wrapped with a gauze **sponge** for reliable traction and easier manipulation

of the testis. The planned sites may be delineated...
...in preparation for aspiration. This device allows development and maintenance of negative pressure when the **plunger** of the syringe is pulled upward toward the aspirator handle after the insertion of the...
...immediately developed by pulling the handle of the device as far as possible, pulling the **plunger** upward in the barrel of the syringe. The negative pressure is applied while the needle...
...but firm finger pressure is maintained on the testicle aspiration site for several minutes for **hemostasis**. Following removal of povidone iodine (Betadine), gauze fluffs and mesh briefs are used to gently...
...mL to 10 mL) is drawn into the syringe and reattached to the needle. The **plunger** is pressed quickly and forcibly into the barrel of the syringe to displace any needle...



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Volume 20, Issue 2, February 2001, Pages 167-193

doi:10.1016/S0736-4679(00)00303-6 Cite or link using doi
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5th Annual David R. Boyd, MD Lecture: Revolutionary advances in wound repair in emergency medicine during the last three decades. A view toward the new millennium

Richard F. Edlich MD, PhD ,* and Vikram R. Reddy BA*

* Department of Plastic Surgery, University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA

Received 17 July 2000; accepted 14 August 2000. Available online 14 February 2001.

Abstract

This lecture provides an overview of advances in wound repair devised by our multidisciplinary team of physicians, scientists, and students. Our collective efforts have devised products, drugs, and concepts that are facilitating wound repair without infection and with the least possible scar. Some of the beneficial products and drugs developed or identified by our laboratory include nitrile examination and surgical gloves, magnification loupes, high pressure syringe irrigation, Shur Clens®, as well as a wide variety of different wound closure techniques. In addition, our studies of the mechanism of wound injury, soil infection-potentiating fractions, dynamic and static skin tensions, and microflora of the skin have become important predictors of the outcomes of wound repair. During the new millennium, the computerized clinical information system as well as studies of tissue regeneration should dramatically change our approaches to wound repair.

Author Keywords: wound repair; wound management; gloves, surgical and examination; sutures; surgical needles; tissue adhesives

Reprint Address: Richard F. Edlich, MD, PhD, 4429 Watts Passage, Charlottesville, VA 22908

Journal of Emergency Medicine

Volume 20, Issue 2 , February 2001, Pages 167-193

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200407

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set	Items	Description
S1	26521	SPONGE OR SPONGES OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY OR SPONGIA
S2	154443	INTRODUCER? ? OR INTUBATOR? ? OR DELIVERY
S3	77809	PLUNGER? ?
S4	233918	WOUND? ?
S5	160385	PUNCTURE?? OR PERFORATE? ? OR PERFORATION? ? OR RUPTUR?
S6	54078	BLOOD()VESSEL? ? OR VEIN? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR ARTER- IAL OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR
S7	1386	VASCULATURE
S8	616434	COMPRESS? OR PLEDGET?
S9	2196018	PRESS???
S10	50699	IC=A61B-017/08 OR IC=(A61M-005 OR A61M-031 OR A61M-025 OR - A61M-037) OR IC=A61F-013/20
S11	423510	IC=(A61B OR A61F OR A61D OR A61M)
S12	6	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S13	76	S1 AND S3
S14	5	S10 AND S13
S15	16	S11 AND S13
S16	1	S14 NOT S12
S17	9	S15 NOT (S12 OR S14)
S18	12	S13 AND S4:S6
S19	3	S18 NOT (S12 OR S14 OR S17)

12/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011280819

WPI Acc No: 1997-258723/199723

Lens injecting device for implantation of deformable intra-ocular lens
into eye - having movable plunger with deformable tip that can conform
to shape of inwardly tapering delivery passageway for lens

12/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015478645 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-540792/200351

Sample collector for biomedical application for e.g. drug analysis, comprises
sponge attached to one end of collector to absorb sample fluid

Patent Assignee: ORASURE TECHNOLOGIES INC (ORAS-N)

Inventor: BOURDELLE P A; FEINDT H H; NIEDBALA R S; SCOTT J W

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030064526	A1	20030403	US 2001325170	P	20010928	200351 B
			US 2001997023	A	20011130	
WO 200328889	A1	20030410	WO 2002US30101	A	20020923	200351

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001325170 P 20010928; US
2001997023 A 20011130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030064526	A1		21	G01N-021/00	Provisional application US 2001325170
WO 200328889	A1	E		B01L-003/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU
ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB
GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20030064526 A1

NOVELTY - A sample collector comprising a **sponge** provided at one end of a collector that is inserted into a cavity, to absorb sample fluids such as blood and urine defined by a **plunger** and a plug in the collector.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a test device comprising the sample collector;
- (2) apparatus for assay of analytes in a sample; and
- (3) collection and **delivery** of a sample.

USE - For testing of drugs such as amphetamine, methamphetamine, benzoylecgonine, opiates, phencyclidine or tetrahydrocannabinol and testing blood, urine and saliva, to diagnose disease such as giardiasis, mycoplasma, campylobacter, enteroviruses or influenza viruses or allergies, especially for testing abuse of drugs by paroles, inmates and detainees.

ADVANTAGE - The sample collector device provides quick and efficient screening procedures, periodic detection of drug, cost-effective design, tamper-resistant platform and ability to effectively seal the collected sample with the test device.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an exploded perspective view of the sample collector.

end of collector (10a)

plug (40)

plunger (60)

sponge (90)

pp; 21 DwgNo 2/11

Derwent Class: B04; D16; P31; S03

International Patent Class (Main): B01L-003/00; G01N-021/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-010/00; B01L-003/14;
C12M-001/28; G01N-033/48

12/7,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015086910 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-147428/200314

Cautery device for use in treating vascular malformations, comprises catheter having first end with regulating tip to delivery caustic agent from container in catheter to site of need and second end in catheter

Patent Assignee: MOULIS H (MOUL-I)

Inventor: MOULIS H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020132013	A1	20020919	US 2001808368	A	20010314	200314 B
			US 2001882811	A	20010618	
			US 2001899556	A	20010705	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001899556 A 20010705; US

2001808368 A 20010314; US 2001882811 A 20010618

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020132013	A1		8	A61M-005/32	CIP of application US 2001808368 CIP of application US 2001882811

Abstract (Basic): US 20020132013 A1

NOVELTY - A cautery device (100), comprises a catheter (110) and a container. The catheter comprises a first end (113A) with a regulating tip to **delivery** a caustic agent from the catheter to a site of need and a second end (117). The container supplies the caustic agent to the catheter attached to the second end.

USE - For use in treating vascular malformations, water-melon, stomach, gastric antral vascular ectasis, radiation injury, benign neoplasmas, post-polypectomy bleeding, post-endoscopic ampullary sphincterotomy bleeding, ulcers, Dieulafoy's lesions, malignant neoplasms, Barrett's esophagus with or without dysplasia, varices, bleeding Mallory- Weiss tears, malignant or hemorrhagic neoplasms, portal hypertensive gastropathy, colitis, fistula occlusion, chronic bleeding associated with retropubic prostatectomy, transurethral resection of the prostate and lesions in the endocervical canal.

ADVANTAGE - The regulating tip enables controlled **delivery** of the caustic agent, thereby contact with non-target areas is avoided or limited. This method enables to treat various malformations defects, and injuries by preventing chronic blood loss associated with surgery. The pressure applied to the syringe **plunger** ejects the caustic agent and applied to the site of need. Hence clogging of the end is avoided.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the medical device comprising a single lumen catheter connected to a syringe containing a caustic agent.

Cautery device (100)
Catheter (110)
First end (113A)
Second end (117)
pp; 8 DwgNo 1/3

Derwent Class: A96; B07; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-005/32

International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-031/115; A61K-031/45;
A61K-033/32; A61K-033/34; A61K-033/38

Technology Focus:

... Preferred Material: The liquid permeable material comprises a **sponge**, fritted glass, and/or semi-permeable membrane...

12/7,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014234626 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-055324/200207

A device for inserting into the vagina, rectum or nasal cavity, which is partially covered with a pharmaceutical agent

Patent Assignee: METRIS THERAPEUTICS LTD (METR-N); KNOX P (KNOX-I)

Inventor: KNOX P

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200180937	A1	20011101	WO 2001GB1789	A	20010420	200207 B
GB 2364916	A	20020213	GB 20019768	A	20010420	200214

AU 200148621	A	20011107	AU 200148621	A	20010420	200219
US 20020022816	A1	20020221	US 2001840004	A	20010420	200221
EP 1200151	A1	20020502	EP 2001921653	A	20010420	200236
			WO 2001GB1789	A	20010420	
GB 2364916	B	20020731	GB 20019768	A	20010420	200258
CN 1383386	A	20021204	CN 2001801680	A	20010420	200322
JP 2003531182	W	20031021	JP 2001578030	A	20010420	200373
			WO 2001GB1789	A	20010420	
NZ 516078	A	20031219	NZ 516078	A	20010420	200404
			WO 2001GB1789	A	20010420	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 20009914 A 20000420

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
-----------	------	-----	----	----------	--------------

WO 200180937 A1 E 32 A61M-031/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

GB 2364916 A A61M-031/00

AU 200148621 A A61M-031/00 Based on patent WO 200180937

US 20020022816 A1 A61M-031/00

EP 1200151 A1 E A61M-031/00 Based on patent WO 200180937

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

GB 2364916 B A61M-031/00

CN 1383386 A A61M-031/00

JP 2003531182 W 38 A61K-009/02 Based on patent WO 200180937

NZ 516078 A A61M-031/00 Based on patent WO 200180937

Abstract (Basic): WO 200180937 A1

NOVELTY - A device for inserting into the vagina, rectum or nasal cavity comprises an **absorbent** body at least partly covered with a fluid-impermeable layer, the layer having a pharmaceutical agent(s) on the surface not touching the body.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of treating a disease comprising administering a pharmaceutical agent using the above device.

USE - A device for inserting into the vagina, rectum or nasal cavity, preferably in the form of a cylindrical, spherical or ellipsoid tampon (claimed), It can be a hollow intranasal device, used in therapy (claimed). The device allows drug **delivery** for controlling acute inflammation, acute respiratory disturbance, emesis, migraine, acute cardiological events, menstrual cycle problems and many other internal disorders.

ADVANTAGE - The device can be inserted using hollow cylindrical tubes, one inside the other to have a **plunger** effect, and can be withdrawn using a string (claimed). The device exploits the highly vascularised nature of the vaginal, nasal and rectal mucosal tissue to deliver agents to localized areas and/or into underlying tissues. The pharmaceutical agent can be administered while avoiding the problems of administering drugs to the stomach and liver and when the patient is vomiting, can not swallow or is unconscious. The fluid-impermeable layer also allows enhanced pharmaceutical uptake during menstruation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a sectional view of an intra-vaginal or intra-rectal device.

device; (10)
circumferential ring; (12)
pharmaceutical agent; (14)
fluid-impermeable layer; (16)
body; (18)
surface of the body. (20)
pp; 32 DwgNo 2/19

Derwent Class: A96; B05; B07; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-009/02; A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-005/00; A61F-013/20;

A61K-031/196; A61L-015/44; A61M-037/00; A61P-001/08; A61P-007/04;

A61P-007/10; A61P-011/08; A61P-015/06; A61P-025/06; A61P-029/00

Technology Focus:

... the pharmaceutical agent. Preferred Body: The absorbent body
comprises cellulose (derivative) fibers, cotton, starch, rayon, **sponge**
, woodpulp, polyolefin, polyester, polyamide, polyurethane, crosslinked
carboxymethylcellulose, (meth)acrylic acid and/or 2-acrylamido-2...

12/7,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011280819 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-258723/199723

**Lens injecting device for implantation of deformable intra-ocular lens
into eye - having movable plunger with deformable tip that can conform
to shape of inwardly tapering delivery passageway for lens**

Patent Assignee: STAAR SURGICAL CO INC (STAA-N)

Inventor: EAGLES D C; FEINGOLD V

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9715253	A1	19970501	WO 96US17182	A	19961024	199723 B
AU 9674769	A	19970515	AU 9674769	A	19961024	199736
US 5772666	A	19980630	US 92953251	A	19920930	199833
			US 94196855	A	19940215	
			US 94197604	A	19940217	
			US 94345360	A	19941118	
			US 95368792	A	19950104	
			US 95401523	A	19950310	
			US 95403530	A	19950314	
			US 95449103	A	19950524	
			US 95547908	A	19951025	
			US 95570564	A	19951211	
EP 858304	A1	19980819	EP 96936995	A	19961024	199837
			WO 96US17182	A	19961024	
CN 1200659	A	19981202	CN 96197847	A	19961024	199916
JP 11514278	W	19991207	WO 96US17182	A	19961024	200008
			JP 97516830	A	19961024	
NZ 321437	A	20000228	NZ 321437	A	19961024	200017
			WO 96US17182	A	19961024	
KR 99067031	A	19990816	WO 96US17182	A	19961024	200045
			KR 98702968	A	19980424	
US 6162229	A	20001219	US 92953251	A	19920930	200102
			US 94196855	A	19940215	
			US 94197604	A	19940217	
			US 94345360	A	19941118	

US 95368792	A	19950104
US 95401523	A	19950310
US 95403530	A	19950314
US 95449103	A	19950524
US 95547908	A	19951025
US 95570564	A	19951211
US 9897694	A	19980616

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95570564 A 19951211; US 95547908 A 19951025; US 92953251 A 19920930; US 94196855 A 19940215; US 94197604 A 19940217; US 94345360 A 19941118; US 95368792 A 19950104; US 95401523 A 19950310; US 95403530 A 19950314; US 95449103 A 19950524; US 9897694 A 19980616

Cited Patents: US 4919130; US 5065768

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9715253	A1	E	38	A61F-009/00	

Designated States (National): AU BR CA CN JP KR NZ

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

AU 9674769	A
US 5772666	A

Based on patent WO 9715253

CIP of application US 92953251

CIP of application US 94196855

CIP of application US 94197604

CIP of application US 94345360

CIP of application US 95368792

CIP of application US 95401523

CIP of application US 95403530

CIP of application US 95449103

CIP of application US 95547908

CIP of patent US 5499987

CIP of patent US 5616148

EP 858304	A1	E
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Based on patent WO 9715253

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 11514278	W	35
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Based on patent WO 9715253

NZ 321437	A	A61F-009/00
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Based on patent WO 9715253

KR 99067031	A	A61F-009/00
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Based on patent WO 9715253

US 6162229	A	A61F-009/00
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CIP of application US 92953251

CIP of application US 94196855

CIP of application US 94197604

CIP of application US 94345360

CIP of application US 95368792

CIP of application US 95401523

CIP of application US 95403530

CIP of application US 95449103

CIP of application US 95547908

Cont of application US 95570564

CIP of patent US 5499987

CIP of patent US 5616148

Cont of patent US 5772666

CIP of patent US 5807400

CIP of patent US 5941886

Abstract (Basic): WO 9715253 A

A device (10) comprises a body portion (12) having a lens **delivery** passageway (16), and a movable **plunger** (18) having a deformable tip (22) for advancing through the **delivery** passageway and forcing the

deformable intraocular lens (15) through the passageway. The deformable tip is made of material selected from a group, plastic rubber foam and **sponge**. The material is expandable can absorb liquid and swell.

The tip is a separate piece connected to **plunger** or is formed on the **plunger**. The lens **delivery** passageway is inwardly tapering (16b) in a direction of lens **delivery**. The **plunger** tip has outer dimensions greater than the inner dimensions of the passageway so that the tip is compressed when positioned in the passageway.

ADVANTAGE - Substantially less likely to damage deformable intraocular lens, in particular delicate and thin deformable intraocular contact lenses.

1,2,3,4/37

Derwent Class: P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-009/00

16/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007651141 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1988-285073/198840

Vaginal cleaning apparatus - has cleaning solution chamber with discharge plunger and sponge applicator

Patent Assignee: LUKACS S J (LUKA-I)

Inventor: LUKACS S J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4772274	A	19880920	US 8737168	A	19870410	198840 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8737168 A 19870410

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 4772274	A	6		

Abstract (Basic): US 4772274 A

The vaginal cleaner for cosmetic purposes comprises a solution chamber incorporating a **plunger** for expelling all solution contained in the chamber through an attached cannula. A **sponge** applicator is attached to one end of the chamber surrounding the cannula. The cannula is in the form of a tube having a single opening for discharge of solution at its tip.

The **sponge** applicator has an expanded shape approximately the inner configuration of a vagina. The **sponge** applicator is initially compressed for ease of insertion and expands from its tip as the solution is discharged. The chamber volume and application absorption are matched to minimise dripping of the solution. The cannula and applicator extend at an angle with respect to the chamber to allow use of the apparatus in a standing or sitting position.

1/5D

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-031/00

17/26,TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013750295

WPI Acc No: 2001-234524/200124

Quick-placement electroencephalogram electrode for use in recording brain

wave activity, comprises cap coupled to hair grabbing element and plunger

17/26, TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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013674995

WPI Acc No: 2001-159207/200116

Quick-placement electroencephalogram electrode for attachment to patient's scalp comprises comb and cap including plunger to trap hair on scalp and hold electrode in place

17/26, TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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013674994

WPI Acc No: 2001-159206/200116

Quick-placement electroencephalogram electrode for monitoring brain wave activity comprises cap coupled to movable section having engageable plunger and hair-grabbing device

17/26, TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

003341088

WPI Acc No: 1982-J9107E/198230

Cellulose sponge device for saliva collection - comprises flavoured sponge which is chewed and then placed in barrel-plunger device for expressing and collecting saliva

17/7, K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014911960 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-732666/200279

Use of biological material containing cell supported on three-dimensional scaffolds comprising hyaluronic acid derivatives, for autologous and/or allogenic grafts preparation for implantation by arthroscopy

Patent Assignee: FIDIA ADVANCED BIOPOLYMERS SRL (FIDI-N)

Inventor: CALLEGARO L; DI FEDE S; MARCACCI M; GALLEGARO L

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200253201	A1	20020711	WO 2001EP15341	A	20011227	200279 B
NO 200302977	A	20030821	WO 2001EP15341	A	20011227	200362
			NO 20032977	A	20030627	
SK 200300822	A3	20031007	WO 2001EP15341	A	20011227	200369
			SK 2003822	A	20011227	
EP 1355684	A1	20031029	EP 2001272673	A	20011227	200379
			WO 2001EP15341	A	20011227	
CZ 200301828	A3	20031112	WO 2001EP15341	A	20011227	200379
			CZ 20031828	A	20011227	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): IT 2001PD90 A 20010412; IT 2000MI2845 A 20001228

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200253201 A1 E 27 A61L-027/20

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU
ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

NO 200302977 A A61L-000/00

SK 200300822 A3 A61L-027/20 Based on patent WO 200253201

EP 1355684 A1 E A61L-027/20 Based on patent WO 200253201

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

CZ 200301828 A3 A61L-027/20 Based on patent WO 200253201

Abstract (Basic): WO 200253201 A1

NOVELTY - Biological material containing cells supported on three-dimensional (3-D) scaffolds which comprises hyaluronic acid (HA) derivative(s) is used for the preparation of autologous and/or allogenic grafts suitable for implantation by arthroscopic techniques.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit of surgical instruments for implanting biological material (alpha) and biological material containing cells grown on 3-D bio-engineered scaffolds free from hyaluronic acid derivatives (beta) by arthroscopic surgery. The kit comprises a sterilization tray, a cannula with relative sterile valves used as a guide in arthroscopy giving access to the instruments such as a mapper-sampler (1), a guide wire, a cut abrasor, and a hollow **plunger**. The mapper-sampler tube is used to circumscribe the lesion creating a circular imprint and at the same time to take a piece of cartilage tissue in the same circular shape as the imprint. The guide wire is fixed by means of a drill to the lesion center to guarantee stability to the cutter-abrasor while it is in action. The cutter-abrasor is used to create within the margins of imprint made by mapper-sampler the site in which the biological material (alpha) or (beta) will subsequently be implanted. The hollow **plunger** is introduced inside the mapper to push the biological material into the previously prepared lesion.

USE - For preparing grafts implants for application by arthroscopy.

ADVANTAGE - Cells in the biological material begin to differentiate into chondrocytes while they are still growing on the matrix, because of the 3-D stimulation and the presence of suitable growth factors, because the cells are already mounted, before implantation, on a 3-D scaffold with hyaluronic acid. The HA has excellent biocompatibility and bioresorption properties, thereby eliminates the need for a periosteal flap to be sealed over the defect to form a watertight lid.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic lateral view of mapper-sampler.

Mapper-sampler (1)

pp; 27 DwgNo 3i/7

Derwent Class: A96; D22; P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61L-000/00; A61L-027/20

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32 ; A61F-002/46 ;**
A61L-027/26; A61L-027/38

Technology Focus:

... scaffolds are in the form of a non-woven fabric, meshes,
(un)perforated membranes or **sponges** ...

...of the joint and has a control system by which the pressure exercised by

advancing **plunger** is interrupted. The blades of the cutter are concave so that they produce concave surfaces.

17/7,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014582822 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-403526/200243

Feminine sampling device for sampling cervical and vaginal specimen,
includes insertion conduit, sponge, and handle

Patent Assignee: FOURNIER A M (FOUR-I)

Inventor: FOURNIER A M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020032389	A1	20020314	US 98206760	A	19981207	200243 B
			US 2000716648	A	20001120	
			US 2001867337	A	20010529	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001867337 A 20010529; US 98206760 A 19981207; US 2000716648 A 20001120

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020032389	A1		8	A61B-010/00	CIP of application US 98206760 CIP of application US 2000716648 CIP of patent US 6155990

Abstract (Basic): US 20020032389 A1

NOVELTY - A feminine sampling device includes an insertion conduit (1), **sponge** (2), and a handle (4) coupled with the **sponge** and structured to protrude the **sponge** from the insertion conduit. The insertion conduit guides the **sponge** towards a sample collection location within the vaginal cavity to eliminate a direct visualization requirement.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A feminine sampling device comprises an insertion conduit structured to define an access path into a vaginal cavity of a female. A **sponge** is temporarily housed within the tube. A handle is coupled with the **sponge** and structured to protrude the **sponge** from the insertion conduit. The insertion conduit is further structured to guide the **sponge** towards a sample collection location within the vaginal cavity of the female so as to eliminate a direct visualization requirement. The **sponge** engages the sample collection location, and collects a specimen.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of obtaining a specimen from a vaginal cavity of a female.

USE - The feminine sampling device is used for sampling cervical and vaginal specimen.

ADVANTAGE - The device allows self sampling of cervical or vaginal specimens from the interior of the vaginal cavity, without direct viewing. It is inexpensive to produce, easy to destroy after use, and easy for women to perform a variety of testing. The device allows for safe transportation of either solid or fluid specimens to laboratories for analysis, and is easily adaptable for centrifugation and thin-film preparation, or DNA probe for human papilloma virus (HPV).

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a perspective view of the self sampling device.

Insertion conduit (1).

Sponge (2)

Cap (3)
 Handle (4)
 pp; 8 DwgNo 1/5
 Derwent Class: B04; P31
 International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-010/00**
 Technology Focus:

... Preferred Component: The handle retracts the **sponge** into the insertion conduit for protected removal from the vaginal cavity with a collected specimen. The **sponge** includes an abrasive surface for engaging the sample collection location, removing and collecting cells as the collected specimen from the sample collection location. The **sponge** is introduced to a fixative container subsequent to removal from the vaginal cavity. The fixative...
 ...fluid. The handle includes a cap (3) which engages the fixative container and encloses the **sponge**. A **plunger** assembly separates the **sponge** from the handle. The handle extends the **sponge** at approximately 8-18 cm into the vaginal cavity...

17/7,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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 010409201 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 1995-310547/199540

Cervical tissue sampling device - has plunger assembly slidably received within barrel including circular brush and sponge

Patent Assignee: GYNETECH INC (GYNE-N)
 Inventor: WORTHERN H V; WORTHERN W G; DUNN W J; WORTHEN H V; WORTHEN W G
 Number of Countries: 061 Number of Patents: 018

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5445164	A	19950829	US 9360414	A	19930511	199540 B
WO 9622053	A1	19960725	WO 95US610	A	19950117	199635 N
AU 9518319	A	19960807	AU 9518319	A	19950117	199646 N
			WO 95US610	A	19950117	
FI 9703025	A	19970716	WO 95US610	A	19950117	199743 N
			FI 973025	A	19970716	
NO 9703295	A	19970917	WO 95US610	A	19950117	199748 N
			NO 973295	A	19970716	
EP 804122	A1	19971105	EP 95910096	A	19950117	199749 N
			WO 95US610	A	19950117	
BR 9510194	A	19971223	BR 9510194	A	19950117	199806 N
			WO 95US610	A	19950117	
MX 9705377	A1	19971001	MX 975377	A	19970716	199901 N
JP 11501531	W	19990209	WO 95US610	A	19950117	199916 N
			JP 96522217	A	19950117	
KR 98701437	A	19980515	WO 95US610	A	19950117	199918 N
			KR 97704827	A	19970716	
AU 727377	B	20001214	AU 9518319	A	19950117	200103 N
AU 200126483	A	20010531	AU 9518319	A	19950117	200137 N
			AU 200126483	A	20010312	
EP 804122	B1	20021127	EP 95910096	A	19950117	200279 N
			WO 95US610	A	19950117	
DE 69528996	E	20030109	DE 628996	A	19950117	200312 N
			EP 95910096	A	19950117	
			WO 95US610	A	19950117	
ES 2187553	T3	20030616	EP 95910096	A	19950117	200350 N

MX 207449	B	20020412	WO 95US610	A	19950117	200363	N
			MX 975377	A	19970716		
CN 1177917	A	19980401	CN 95197765	A	19950117	200364	N
			WO 95US610	A	19950117		
NZ 281391	A	20031128	NZ 281391	A	19950117	200403	N
			WO 95US610	A	19950117		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9360414 A 19930511; WO 95US610 A 19950117; AU 9518319 A 19950117; FI 973025 A 19970716; NO 973295 A 19970716; EP 95910096 A 19950117; BR 9510194 A 19950117; MX 975377 A 19970716; JP 96522217 A 19950117; KR 97704827 A 19970716; AU 200126483 A 20010312; DE 628996 A 19950117; CN 95197765 A 19950117; NZ 281391 A 19950117

Cited Patents: US 3626470; US 3877464; US 3995618; US 4096138; US 4762133; US 4791067; US 4877037; US 4960692; US 5045480; US 5063081; US 5279955; US 5316784; US 5362655; US 5468649

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5445164	A		9	A61B-005/00	
WO 9622053	A1	E	19	A61B-010/00	
Designated States (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ					
AU 9518319	A			A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
FI 9703025	A			A61B-000/00	
NO 9703295	A			A61B-000/00	
EP 804122	A1	E		A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
BR 9510194	A			A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
MX 9705377	A1			A61B-010/00	
JP 11501531	W		25	A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
KR 98701437	A			A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
AU 727377	B			A61B-010/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 9518319
					Based on patent WO 9622053
AU 200126483	A			A61B-010/00	Div ex application AU 9518319
					Div ex patent AU 727377
EP 804122	B1	E		A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 69528996	E			A61B-010/00	Based on patent EP 804122
					Based on patent WO 9622053
ES 2187553	T3			A61B-010/00	Based on patent EP 804122
MX 207449	B			A61B-010/00	
CN 1177917	A			A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053
NZ 281391	A			A61B-010/00	Based on patent WO 9622053

Abstract (Basic): US 5445164 A

The sampling device includes a cylindrical barrel having an open circular front end and an open circular rear end terminating in a radially extending irregularly shaped finger grip flange. A **plunger** assembly slidably received within the barrel includes a circular brush and surrounding circular **sponge** for collecting cervical tissue and mucous.

The brush and **sponge** collection assembly is detachably secured to the **plunger** shaft by a quick release connection. In use, the barrel

is inserted by a female into her vagina with the **sponge** and brush disposed in a retracted condition within the barrel. After insertion, the **plunger** is moved to an extended condition and rotated to collect tissue and mucous samples on the brush and **sponge**. After the samples have been collected, the **sponge** and brush are detached from the **plunger** shaft and mailed in a sealed container to a laboratory for analysis.

USE - To allow women to collect tissue samples at home for transmission to a laboratory by mail.

Dwg.8/10

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-000/00 ; A61B-005/00 ; A61B-010/00**

17/7,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008372900 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1990-259901/199034

Body cavity specimen collector - has portion of resilient sponge projectable through aperture in barrel tip by plunger

Patent Assignee: OKIMOTO P M (OKIM-I)

Inventor: OKIMOTO P M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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US 4945921	A	19900807	US 87139621	A	19871230	199034 B
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Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 87139621 A 19871230; US 8787807 A 19870821

Abstract (Basic): US 4945921 A

Body cavity specimen collector (22), comprises an insertable barrel (27) contg. at its forward end a resilient **sponge** (44), a portion (46) of which is projectable through an aperture (28) in the barrel tip by a **plunger** (31,32) in the barrel (27).

The **sponge** (44) acts as a return spring for the **plunger** (31,32). Pref. the collector and a specimen test card together form a kit.

USE - Vaginal fluids pH determ. by self-testing. (10pp Dwg.No.2/5
Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-010/00**

17/7,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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002528233

WPI Acc No: 1980-46262C/198027

Flexible swab for taking samples of vaginal secretions - is cellophane band cut into tongues surrounding sponge core and mounted in cylindrical inserter

Patent Assignee: OKIMOTO P M (OKIM-I)

Inventor: OKIMOTO P M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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BE 881711	A	19800530				198027 B
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Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 7118404 A 19710330

Abstract (Basic): BE 881711 A

The device is for retrieving samples of vaginal secretions for diagnosing various venereal diseases and cervical cancer. It comprises a band of cellophane cut into tongues and wound round a soft **sponge** core. On the outside of the band is a strip of litmus paper.

The arrangement is inverted into an application which is cylindrical and has a spring loaded **plunger** at one end. The cellophane is held in an extended position by the **plunger** as the sample is taken and is retracted immediately to protect the litmus paper.

Derwent Class: A96; D22; P31; P34

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-000/00 ; A61M-000/00**

19/26, TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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015274679

WPI Acc No: 2003-335610/200332

Medical material for injection into joints and covering wounds , contains hyaluronic acid solution and cross-linked/modified hyaluronic acid gel, packed in isolated state in same receptacle under different pH

19/26, TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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000990822

WPI Acc No: 1973-68104U/197345

Radioimmunoassay appts - for hormones etc, has high antibody content

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Jan W05

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040129,UT=20040122

Set	Items	Description
S1	21897	SPONGE OR SPONGES OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY OR SPONGIA
S2	154140	INTRODUCER? ? OR INTUBATOR? ? OR DELIVERY
S3	27809	PLUNGER? ?
S4	97982	WOUND? ?
S5	116183	PUNCTURE?? OR PERFORATE? ? OR PERFORATION? ? OR RUPTUR?
S6	83366	BLOOD()VESSEL? ? OR VEIN? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR ARTER- IAL OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR
S7	8939	VASCULATURE
S8	302736	COMPRESS? OR PLEDGET?
S9	781545	PRESS???
S10	17027	IC=A61B-017/08 OR IC=(A61M-005 OR A61M-031 OR A61M-025 OR - A61M-037) OR IC=A61F-013/20
S11	111859	IC=(A61B OR A61F OR A61D OR A61M)
S12	12	S1(S)S2(S)S3
S13	10	S12 AND S10:S11
S14	77	S1(S)S3
S15	2	S12 NOT S13
S16	0	S14 (S)S10
S17	8	S14 AND S10
S18	4	S17 NOT S12
S19	43	S14(S)S8:S9
S20	18	S14(S)S4:S7
S21	14	S19(S)S20
S22	9	S21 NOT (S12 OR S17)
S23	23	S19:S20 NOT (S12 OR S17 OR S21)
S24	5	S11 AND S23

13/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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01011513

HEMOSTASIS CATHETER AND METHOD

**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'ADMINISTRER PAR PRESSION FLUIDIQUE UNE
SUBSTANCE FAVORISANT L'HEMOSTASE SUR UN SITE DE PONCTION DANS UN
VAISSEAU SANGUIN**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

KREBS Robert E (et al) (agent), Thelen Reid & Priest LLP, P.O. Box
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200339627 A2-A3 20030515 (WO 0339627)

Application: WO 2002US36070 20021107 (PCT/WO US02036070)

Priority Application: US 20017204 20011108

Designated States: AU CA JP

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7815

English Abstract

A system for delivering hemostasis promoting material (20) of the present invention allows the hemostasis promoting material (20) to be delivered to a **blood vessel** (106) **puncture** site (108) by fluid pressure. The system allows the hemostasis promoting material (20) to be delivered through an **introducer** sheath (10) which is already in place within a tissue tract. This system includes a controlled tip (14) which is insertable through the **introducer** sheath (10) to locate and occlude the **blood vessel** (106) **puncture** site (108) and a hydration chamber (12) for receiving and delivering the hemostasis promoting material (20) to the **blood vessel** (106) **puncture** site (108). The system accurately locates the **blood vessel** (106) wall at a **puncture** site (108) and for properly placing a hemostasis plug (20) over the puncture site (108).

13/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00780671

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING HEMOSTASIS OF A BIOPSY TRACT
DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDE FAVORISANT L'HEMOSTASE D'UNE VOIE DE BIOPSIE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

KREBS Robert E (et al) (agent), Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP, P.O.
Box 1404, Alexandria, VA 22313, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200113800 A1 20010301 (WO 0113800)
Application: WO 2000US21311 20000804 (PCT/WO US0021311)
Priority Application: US 99382160 19990824

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 99382160 19990824 (CON)

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7905

English Abstract

A biopsy cannula (16), and a delivery catheter (90) are configured to deliver one or more of an absorbable **sponge pledget** (18) to a biopsy site after removal of one or more tissue samples from the site. A side port (94) of the delivery catheter (90) is arranged to delive the pledget (18) through the side port of the biopsy cannula (16).

13/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00734100

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING HEMOSTASIS OF A BIOPSY TRACT

DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDE POUR FACILITER L'HEMOSTASE D'UNE VOIE DE BIOPSIE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200047115 A1 20000817 (WO 0047115)

Application: WO 2000US3621 20000210 (PCT/WO US0003621)

Priority Application: US 99247880 19990210; US 99334700 19990616; US
99159406 19991014

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM

TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 13206

English Abstract

A system (10) including an adaptor (12), and a syringe (14) is used for facilitating hemostasis of a biopsy tract or other **puncture wound** by delivery of an **absorbable sponge** (20) in a hydrated state into the wound. The adaptor (12) includes a tapered lumen for hydrating, and compressing the relatively large **absorbable sponge** (20) for delivery of a small cannula (16). The system (10) may include various vent caps (70).

13/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00782457 **Image available**

CONTROLLED INJECTION OF LIQUID EMBOLIC COMPOSITION

REGULATION DE L'INJECTION D'UNE COMPOSITION LIQUIDE D'EMBOLISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200115608 A1 20010308 (WO 0115608)
Application: WO 2000US40603 20000807 (PCT/WO US0040603)
Priority Application: US 99387274 19990831

Designated States: CA JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6144

Main International Patent Class: **A61B-017/12**

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a shape memory material, such as Nitinol.

Another alternative embodiment of the invention including a **sponge** like member 30 and a catheter 32 is illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6. As shown in FIG. 5, the **sponge** 30 is compressed within the lumen of the catheter 32 during **delivery** of the catheter to the embolization site. Once the distal tip of the catheter 32 is located at or near the embolization site, the **sponge** 30 is deployed from the catheter by a **plunger** or rod 34 which extends through the catheter lumen 32 and connects to the **sponge** 30. Once the **sponge** 30 has been deployed from the catheter 32 the **sponge** expands to the configuration shown in FIG. 6. The expanded **sponge** 30 includes a plurality of large holes 36 and smaller pores into which the liquid...

15/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)

01051974

TOPICAL FORMULATIONS OF RESORCINOLS AND CANNIBINOIDS AND METHODS OF USE

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00865543

Syringe

Injektionspritze

Seringue

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 793973 A2 970910 (Basic)
EP 793973 A3 971112
EP 793973 B1 020807
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97104350 970314;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9687688 960315; JP 96321151 961115
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;
NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61M-005/178 ; A61M-005/28 ; A61M-005/315
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 89
NOTE: Figure number on first page: 1
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199709W1	980
CLAIMS B	(English)	200232	1045
CLAIMS B	(German)	200232	926
CLAIMS B	(French)	200232	1137
SPEC A	(English)	199709W1	7223
SPEC B	(English)	200232	7220
Total word count - document A			8204
Total word count - document B			10328
Total word count - documents A + B			18532

...SPECIFICATION to the cylindrical barrel and detachably mounted to the leading g end portion of the **plunger** rod. This liquid-absorbent material R is manufactured by stamping a liquid-absorbent material sheet...
...polyester fiber, pulp, polyester fiber containing pulp, polyester fiber containing acetate fiber, acetate fiber, cellulose **sponge** , polyvinyl alcohol **sponge** and liquid-absorbent resin and may be impregnated by dipping with a water-holding and...

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
00658765

Skin biopsy device
Hautbiopsievorrichtung
Dispositif de biopsie de la peau

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Allen, William Guy Fairfax (27654), J.A. KEMP & CO. 14 South Square
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 632996 A1 950111 (Basic)
EP 632996 B1 990113
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94303934 940601;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 88678 930709
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61B-010/00; A61M-005/00

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9902	253
CLAIMS B	(German)	9902	265
CLAIMS B	(French)	9902	278
SPEC B	(English)	9902	1649
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			2445
Total word count - documents A + B			2445

...SPECIFICATION sectional view of the syringe taken in the same manner as Fig. 3 with the **plunger** of the syringe depressed to extract a portion of the surgical **sponge** from the end of the syringe.

Fig. 7 is an end view of an alternate...

...sectional view of the syringe taken in the same manner as Fig. 8 with the **plunger** of the syringe depressed to extract a surgical **sponge** from the syringe.

Fig. 12 is an end view of the alternate embodiment with the...

...for measuring the amount of anesthetic in the syringe 21.

At one end of the **plunger** 29 there is a knob 31 for sliding the **plunger** 29 in and out of the body 28. The diameter of the other end of the **plunger** 29 is reduced for extracting a biopsy specimen (not shown) and the surgical **sponge** 26 from the punch 22. At an intermediate position on the **plunger** 29 there is a groove 32 which receives an O-ring 33 to seal the **plunger** 29 in the body 28.

In Fig. 16 an embodiment 54 is shown wherein the groove 32 and O-ring 33 are provided at the end portion of a **plunger** 55. The embodiment 36 requires a forceps (not shown) for extracting a biopsy specimen and **sponge** from the punch 22.

With reference to Fig. 5, a sponge 36 is cut from...

...specimen has been excised, the specimen is extracted from the punch 22 by sliding the **plunger** 29 into the syringe's body 28. The **plunger** 29 is then displaced rearward a small distance in the body 28 to provide space for the surgical **sponge** 26. The punch 22 is pressed and rotated against a small pad of surgical **sponge** 26 to cut out a cylindrical portion of the pad 34 of about the same...

...as the cylindrical defect caused by removal of the specimen from the patient. The surgical **sponge** 26 is implanted into a biopsy site by sliding the **plunger** 29 forward in the body 28 to extract the cylindrical **sponge** 26 from the punch 22 and to implant the **sponge** 26 into the defect caused by the excising of the biopsy specimen.

In Figs. 8...

...which prevents ejection of the sponge 39 during the administration of the anesthetic.

When additional **plunger** travel is needed to extract a biopsy specimen from the punch 40 or to implant the **sponge** 39 into a biopsy site, additional travel is obtained, as shown in Figs. 11 and 12, by rotating the **plunger** 46 ninety degrees to align the stop 45 with a groove 47 in the knob...

...embodiment 38 is used in a similar manner to the first embodiment, except that the **plunger** 46 is rotated ninety degrees to extract the specimen from the punch 40 and to implant the **sponge** 39 into the biopsy site...

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00499416 **Image available**

MEDICAMENT DISPENSER AND COOPERATING RESERVOIR FILL ASSEMBLY

DISTRIBUTEUR DE MEDICAMENTS ET RESERVOIR DE REMPLISSAGE COOPERANT AVEC CELUI-CI

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SCIENCE INCORPORATED,

Inventor(s):

KRIESEL Marshall S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9930768 A1 19990624

Application: WO 98US26791 19981216 (PCT/WO US9826791)

Priority Application: US 97992126 19971216

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN

MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK

ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE

SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 11203

Main International Patent Class: **A61M-037/00**

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... cause filling of reservoir 14e in the manner shown in Figure 21. As there shown, **plunger** 168 has moved forwardly of vial chamber 163 thereby causing the fluid contained within chamber...

...under pressure flows into chamber 14e of the dispensing apparatus the stored energy means, or **sponge**-like member 240, will be compressed in a manner to cause internal stressed to be...

18/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00276925 **Image available**

CLOSED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

SYSTEME D'APPORT MEDICAMENTEUX FERME

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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KRIESEL Marshall S,

THOMPSON Thomas N,

Inventor(s):

KRIESEL Marshall S,

THOMPSON Thomas N,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9425101 A1 19941110

Application: WO 94US4397 19940421 (PCT/WO US9404397)

Priority Application: US 9354152 19930426

Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KG

KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TT UA US UZ

VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA

GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 8977

Main International Patent Class: **A61M-037/00**

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description
Detailed Description

... shown in Figure 6 to the position shown in Figure 7. This movement causes elastomeric **plunger** 920 to move to the left within chamber 914 thereby forcing the diluent D through...
...the reservoir will act on barrier member 992, which, in turn, will act upon compressible **sponge** 990 causing it to uniformly compress into the configuration shown in Figure 7, In its...

22/6/8 (Item 7 from file: 349)

00336385

SEPARATOR FLOAT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION TUBES

22/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00928645 **Image available**

CLOSURE OF RUPTURED TISSUE AND BULKING OF TISSUE

COMPOSITIONS, IMPLANTS, PROCEDES ET NECESSAIRES POUR FERMER DES OUVERTURES
DE LUMIERE, REPARER UN TISSU ROMPU, ET GONFLER UN TISSU

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200262404 A2-A3 20020815 (WO 0262404)

Application: WO 2002US3107 20020131 (PCT/WO US0203107)

Priority Application: US 2001776404 20010202; US 2001865318 20010525; US
200116602 20011022

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 13353

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... completely fill the opening of the uterus.

... In one embodiment the expandable collagen based **sponge** implant was made according to the following method. At room temperature tissue collagenous connective tissue...

...syringe. The syringe was fed down the neck of a 10cc volumetric flask and the **plunger** depressed to inject the implant. The implant expanded slowly, was easy to **compress** (-10 folds or better) and was firm once expanded in water, indicating its applicability to...

...throughout, including but not limited, dermal augmentation, sphincter

bulking, urethral blocking, blocking vessels (e.g. **arterial - venous** malformations, vas deferens, and aneurysms).

Compositions of the previously described material may be applied to...

22/3,K/9 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00277999 **Image available**

EMBOLIZATION DEVICE

DISPOSITIF D'EMBOLISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

VITAPHORE CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

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COBB Luther F,

CONSTON Stanley R,

MACIEL Mario,

MOOLENAAR Jules,

YAMAMOTO Ronald K,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9426175 A1 19941124

Application: WO 94US5079 19940506 (PCT/WO US9405079)

Priority Application: US 9358879 19930506

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6495

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... of the catheter 30 in a well controllable manner.

As shown in Fig, 6, the **plunger** 43 is an elongated cup-shaped tubular member with a bottom 44 at its proximal...

...handle 42, and its proximal end is in contact with the bottom 44 of the **plunger** 43 such that the **plunger** 43 as a whole can be pushed forward (towards the handle 42) against the biasing...end of the push rod 50 is crimped and bonded into the material of the **plunger** 43* As shown more clearly in Fig, 3, the push rod 50 is composed of...

...variable diameters along its length and a metal safety ribbon 53. Wire 54 is helically **wound** over the core wire 52 and the safety ribbon 53. They are,soldered together to...

...rod 50 is moved forward to deploy the plug 15, the helical spring 46 is **compressed** , As further shown in Fig, 6f the deployment assembly 40 is structured, such that the **plunger** , and hence also the push rod 50, will not be able to advance forward by...

...causing damage to the vessel. As soon as the plug 15 is deployed and the **plunger** 43 is released by the user, the **compressed** spring 46 serves to promptly retract the push rod 50, The plug 15, according to...

...over time. It is also a very versatile material which can be formulated into a **sponge** , a film or a clear viscoelastic fluid, depending on the steps used in the processing...

...and encouraging fibroblast ingrowth. In implantation studies, it can provide a scaffold for healing deep **wounds** and formation of new tissue. The collagen material for the plug 15 may be of...

...porcine skin. Reprocessed insoluble collagen from animal sources is commercially available in the form of **sponges** or non- Plugs can be molded or fabricated otherwise, and' **compressed** into a given shape. Typically, the plugs are **compressed** sufficiently so that their diameter is smaller than

the lumen for ease of insertion. In...
...configurations that allow the most collagen to be inserted into the lumen are most beneficial. **Sponge** -like porous plugs with pore diameters greater than 50 microns are preferred for promoting cellular ingrowth, A dry, highly **compressed** collagen plug like this fully hydrates and expands to several times its **compressed** size within a short period of time upon contact with bodily fluid, thereby tightly affixing itself to a particular location within a **blood vessel**, PCT/US94/05079 The plug according to the present invention may be made from collastats Hemostatic **Sponge** (Vitaphore Corp.) Use may also be made of Vitacol® (proprietary collagen of the assignee herein...

...or other agents familiar to those skilled in the art. Crosslinking effectively increases the strength (**compression** modulus) of the material, and slows its bioerosion in vivo.

Crosslinked collagen materials with shrink...

24/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00376289

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ADMINISTERING A BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCE TO A BONE

APPAREIL ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'ADMINISTRER UNE SUBSTANCE BIOLOGIQUEMENT ACTIVE A UN OS

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Priority Application: US 95556230 19951109

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FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW

MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW

SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

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Main International Patent Class: **A61B-017/72**

International Patent Class: **A61M-31:00**

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... along the nail.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of another embodiment of an administering **sponge** system for use in the intramedullary nail of FIG. 3. A positioning handle 36 is...

...top seal 35b. The positioning handle 36 is used by a physician to position the **sponge** near a selected bone site. Preferably, the **sponge** is saturated with the desired biologically active substance and the physician uses the activation handle 36 to squeeze the biologically active substance from the

sponge. The activation handle 38 can operate as a pump to **compress** the sponge 30 between the seals 35a, 35b and lock into place or can activate a **plunger** which wrings out the **sponge** 30. In response, the biologically active substance flows out of the vias 22 and down...
...24 in the nail body 20 to 5 treat the bone site. After use, the **sponge** 30 can be removed from the intramedullary nail. FIGs. 7A-7B are schematic diagrams, partially...

24/3,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00253917

DEVICE FOR SEALING HEMOSTATIC INCISIONS

DISPOSITIF POUR OBTURER DES INCISIONS HEMOSTATIQUES

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International Patent Class: A61B-17:12

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... end of the shaft member 24 is positioned closer to the inner wall of the **blood vessel** than in the prior embodiment when the balloon members 48 are inflated, The use of...

...42 preferably provide for a flatter cross-sectional profile along the inner wall of the **blood vessel** than in the prior embodiment and the proximal surfaces of the balloon members 48 may...

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200407

Set	Items	Description
S1	2	(HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS) AND (SPONGE OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY) AND PLUNGER? ? [duplicates]

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Jan W05

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040129,UT=20040122

Set	Items	Description
S1	55	(HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS) AND (SPONGE OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY) AND PLUNGER? ?
S2	4	(HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS) (S) (SPONGE OR SPONGEY OR SPONGY) (S) PLUNGER? ? [duplicates]
S3	29	INSERTION() CONDUIT? ?
S4	0	S1 AND S3
S5	4818	HEMOSTASIS OR HAEMOSTASIS
S6	1	S3 AND S5
S7	0	S3(S) S5

6/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)

00233662

CANNULA SEALING MECHANISM